

***NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE INSTRUCTION 10-601***

***JUNE 13, 2003***

***Operations and Services***

***Tropical Cyclone Weather Services Program, NWSPD 10-6***

***PRODUCTS***

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**NOTICE:** This publication is available at: <http://www.nws.noaa.gov/directives/>.

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***SUMMARY OF REVISIONS:*** This directive supercedes NWSI 10-601, dated June 7, 2002. This directive adds the Tropical Cyclone Danger Area graphic, Aviation Tropical Cyclone advisory, and Tropical Cyclone Track and Watch/Warning graphic - Section 6. Where necessary made changes to reflect 72 hour forecasts going to 120 hours, added Surf Zone product to HLS table and deletion of the Heavy/High Surf product from the HLS table, and deletion of use of Special Weather Statements for Probability of Tropical Cyclone Conditions.

Signed by Gregory A. Mandt  
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May 30, 2003  
Date

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1. Tropical Cyclone Forecast and Advisory Products.

NOTE: Refer to appendix A for tropical cyclone product examples.

1.1 Tropical Cyclone Public Advisories (TCP). The TCP is the primary tropical cyclone information product issued to the public. The National Hurricane Center (NHC), as a part of the Tropical Prediction Center (TPC); the Central Pacific Hurricane Center (CPHC); and Weather Forecast Office (WFO) Tiyan, Guam, will issue TCPs.

1.1.1 Mission Connection. The TCP is the primary tropical cyclone product issued to the public. The TCP provides critical tropical cyclone watch, warning, and forecast information for the protection of life and property.

1.1.2 Issuance Guidelines.

1.1.2.1 Creation Software. Automated Tropical Cyclone Forecast (ATCF) system and the Advanced Weather Interactive Processing System (AWIPS).

1.1.2.2 Issuance Criteria. In the Atlantic and central Pacific, NHC and CPHC will issue TCPs for all tropical cyclones respectively. In the eastern Pacific, NHC will issue public advisories when watches or warnings are required, or the tropical cyclone is otherwise expected to impact nearby land areas. In the western Pacific, WFO Guam will issue public advisories for all tropical cyclones expected to affect land within 48 hours. Issue the initial advisory when data confirm a tropical cyclone has developed. The title of the advisory will depend upon the intensity of the tropical cyclone as listed below.

- a. A tropical depression advisory refers to a tropical cyclone with 1-minute sustained winds up to 33 knots (38 mph).
- b. A tropical storm advisory will refer to tropical cyclones with 1-minute sustained surface winds 34 to 63 knots (39 to 73 mph).
- c. A hurricane/typhoon advisory will refer to tropical cyclones with winds 64 knots (74 mph) or greater.

Public advisories will discontinue when the tropical cyclone:

- a. Becomes extratropical
- b. Drops below depression stage (dissipates or becomes a remnant low) or
- c. Moves inland and watches and warnings are no longer required.

1.1.2.3 Issuance Time.

- a. NHC and CPHC will issue Public Advisories at 0300, 0900, 1500, and 2100 Coordinated Universal Time (UTC) with valid position times corresponding to the advisory time. WFO Guam issuance times are 0400, 1000, 1600, and 2200 UTC.
- b. Issue Intermediate Public Advisories on a 2- to 3-hourly interval between scheduled advisories (see times of issuance below). Issue 3-hourly intermediate advisories whenever a tropical storm or hurricane watch/warning is in effect. Issue 2-hourly intermediates whenever tropical storm or hurricane warnings are in effect and coastal radars are able to provide responsible Tropical Cyclone Centers with a reliable hourly center position. For clarity, when issuing intermediate public advisories, include a statement at the end of the scheduled public advisory informing customers when an intermediate advisory will be issued, i.e., "AN INTERMEDIATE ADVISORY WILL BE ISSUED BY THE CENTRAL PACIFIC HURRICANE CENTER AT 2 PM HST FOLLOWED BY THE NEXT COMPLETE ADVISORY ISSUANCE AT 5 PM HST."

Three hourly issuances...TPC/CPHC at 0000, 0600, 1200, and 1800 UTC. WFO Guam at 0100, 0700, 1300, and 1900 UTC.

Two hourly issuances...TPC/CPHC at 2300, 0100, 0500, 0700, 1100, 1300, 1700, and 1900 UTC. WFO Guam at 0000, 0200, 0600, 0800, 1200, 1400, 1800, and 2000 UTC.

Do not use intermediate advisories to issue tropical cyclone watches or warnings. They can be used to clear all, or parts of, a watch or warning area. Content should be similar to the scheduled advisory.

1.1.2.4 Valid Time. TCPs are valid from the time of issuance until the next scheduled issuance or update.

1.1.2.5 Product Expiration Time. Generally 6 hours after the issuance time and should coincide with the next expected update or when the event is forecast to end.

1.1.3 Technical Description. TCPs will follow the format and content described in this section.

1.1.3.1 Universal Geographic Code (UGC) Type. Not applicable.

1.1.3.2 Mass News Disseminator (MND) Header. The TCP MND header block product type line is "(TROPICAL CYCLONE TYPE) (NAME) ADVISORY NUMBER XX."

1.1.3.3 Content. Advisories can begin with a lead statement or headline to emphasize significant aspects of the tropical cyclone. Advisories will list watches and warnings for hurricane/typhoon

and tropical storm conditions immediately after the headline. Separate the headline and watch/warning section from the rest of the advisory. Include information in the rest of the advisory in descending order of importance or urgency. At the end of the advisory, repeat the tropical cyclone position, maximum winds, minimum pressure, present movement, and provide forecast movement (if change is indicated). Provide the time and office responsible for the next advisory along with new message headers if the tropical cyclone is passed to another Center. For a tropical cyclone moving east to west across the international dateline, CPHC will insert at the end of their last advisory/forecast, 'THIS IS THE LAST BULLETIN ISSUED BY THE CENTRAL PACIFIC HURRICANE CENTER. THE NEXT BULLETIN WILL BE ISSUED BY THE RSMC TOKYO. FOR U.S. INTERESTS, SEE THE PUBLIC ADVISORIES ISSUED BY THE U.S. NWS FORECAST OFFICE GUAM AND DOD WARNINGS ISSUED BY THE JOINT TYPHOON WARNING CENTER. Finally, include the forecaster's name at the end of the message.

Do not use the term "SMALL CRAFT ADVISORY." Instead, use the phrase "SMALL CRAFT SHOULD STAY IN PORT." This is considered equivalent or even stronger when used in connection with tropical or subtropical cyclones. When discontinuing tropical cyclone warnings for a given coastal section where small craft advisories are to remain in effect, use the following statement: "SMALL CRAFT ADVISORIES REMAIN IN EFFECT FOR PORTIONS OF THE COAST. SEE LOCAL NWS COASTAL FORECASTS FOR CONDITIONS IN YOUR AREA." The NHC/CPHC advisory discontinuing tropical cyclone warnings and the following NHC/CPHC advisory, if one is issued, should contain this statement.

a. Units. Times in advisories should be local time of the affected area; however, local time and UTC should be used when noting the storm's location. All advisories will use statute miles and statute miles per hour. The Tropical Cyclone Center (TPC and CPHC) and WFO Guam, at their discretion, may use nautical miles/knots in parentheses immediately following statute miles/mpg. Advisories should include the metric units of kilometers and kilometers per hour following the equivalent English units except when the United States is the only country threatened.

b. Tropical Storm/Hurricane/typhoon Watches and Warnings. NHC, CPHC and WFO Guam, will issue tropical storm/hurricane/typhoon watches if tropical storm/hurricane/typhoon conditions are possible over land areas within 36 hours, except 48 hours in the western north Pacific. Do not issue tropical storm watches if the tropical cyclone is forecast to reach hurricane/typhoon intensity within the watch period.

Issue tropical storm/hurricane/typhoon warnings when tropical storm/hurricane/typhoon conditions along the coast are expected within 24 hours. Issue tropical storm warnings at the discretion of the hurricane specialist when gale warnings, not related to the pending tropical storm, are already in place. Tropical storm warnings may be issued on either side of a hurricane/typhoon warning area.

Advisories will list all tropical cyclone watches and warnings in effect. The first advisory in which watches or warnings are mentioned should give the effective time of the watch or warning, except when it is being issued by other countries and the time is not known.

Except for tropical storms and hurricanes/typhoons forming close to land, a watch should precede a warning. Once a watch is in effect, it should either be replaced by a warning or remain in effect until the threat of the tropical cyclone conditions has passed. A hurricane/typhoon watch and a tropical storm warning can be in effect for the same section of coast at the same time. It is not advantageous to step down warnings for tropical cyclones. This approach would cause confusion for the media and public, and this is especially true for tropical cyclones whose tracks parallel the coast.

c. Location and Movement. All advisories will include the location of the center of the tropical cyclone by its latitude and longitude, and distance and direction from a well known point, preferably downstream from the tropical cyclone. If the forecaster is unsure of the exact location of a depression, the position may be given as within 50, 75, etc., miles of a map coordinate. When the center of the tropical cyclone is over land, give its position referencing the state or country in which it is located and in respect to some well known city, if appropriate.

Movement forecasts apply to the tropical cyclone's center. Give the present movement to 16 points of the compass if possible. Include a 24-hour forecast of movement in terms of a continuance or departure from the present movement and speed. This may be reduced to a 12-hour forecast. Uncertainties in either the tropical cyclone's location or movement should be explained in the advisory. An outlook beyond 24 hours (out to 72 hours when appropriate) may be included in the text of the advisory.

Make landfall forecasts of the center with caution to avoid giving the public any false sense of security. Use other forecast parameters to describe the center's landfall. When a threat to land exists, stress the tropical cyclone's effects extend well beyond the small area near the tropical cyclone's center.

d. Wind and Intensity. Give maximum observed 1-minute sustained surface wind speed. During landfall threats, specific gust values and phrases like "briefly higher in squalls" may be used. Also include the area (or radius) of both tropical and hurricane/typhoon force winds. When warnings are in effect, give the expected times of onset of tropical storm and hurricane/typhoon force winds along the coast in general terms, such as "this afternoon" or "tonight."

Provide intensity forecasts for 12 hours only stated as an "increase," "decrease," or "no change" from the present intensity. The storm may also be compared to some memorable

hurricane or referred to by relative intensity. Where appropriate, use the Saffir/Simpson Hurricane Scale (SSHS) in public releases.

e. Pressure. Provide central pressure values in millibars and inches as determined by available data.

f. Storm Surge. Storm surge forecasts should highlight areas along the coast and within bays that are likely to experience dangerous flooding from storm surge. When possible, timing should be estimated or should be referenced to storm position, e.g. “as the hurricane is making landfall,” or “as strong winds turn to the southwest.” Wave information should be included for the outer coastline (all coastlines for Pacific Region locations) when possible. Storm surge heights should be indicated as values above the normal, predicted astronomical tide level. Note should be made of abnormally high or low astronomical tides, and their times of occurrence.

g. Inland Impacts. Highlight the inland impacts of tropical cyclones in advisories. This includes the threat of strong winds, heavy rainfall, flooding, and tornadoes. Include the extent and magnitude of inland winds as well as anticipated rainfall amounts and potential for flooding and tornadoes. Mention tornado and flood watches as appropriate. Mention actual occurrences of tornadoes, floods, and high winds adding a note of urgency and supporting warnings and statements from WFOs.

Action statements in advisories should be general with references to local office products for specific recommended actions. To further publicize local products, when a tropical cyclone threatens a land area, include the following statement in the TCP: “For storm information specific to your area...please monitor products issued by your local weather office.” If HPC is going to issue public advisories, the last NHC TCP should carry a statement similar to...“THIS IS THE LAST PUBLIC ADVISORY ISSUED BY THE NATIONAL HURRICANE CENTER ON ALLISON. FUTURE INFORMATION ON THIS SYSTEM CAN BE FOUND IN PUBLIC ADVISORIES ISSUED BY THE HYDROMETEOROLOGICAL PREDICTION CENTER...UNDER AWIPS HEADER TCPAT(1-5) AND WMO HEADER WTNT(31-35) KWNH...BEGINNING AT 10 AM CDT.”

1.1.3.4 Format. This product is available in industry standard encoding and languages, and may include, but not limited to, American Standard Code for Information Interchange (ASCII), Extensible Markup Language (XML), Wireless Markup Language (WML) and HyperText Markup Language (HMTL).



WTaaii CCCC DDHHMM  
TCPxxx

(TROPICAL CYCLONE TYPE) (NAME) ADVISORY NUMBER XX.  
(ISSUING OFFICE CITY STATE)  
time am/pm time\_zone day mon DD YYYY

...HEADLINE...

TEXT

\$\$

FORECASTER NAME

**Figure 1.** Tropical Cyclone Public Advisories Format

1.2 Tropical Cyclone Forecasts/Advisories (TCM). NHC and CPHC will prepare TCMs for all tropical cyclones within their area of responsibility.

1.2.1 Mission Connection. The TCM provides critical tropical cyclone watch, warning, and forecast information for the protection of life and property.

1.2.2 Issuance Guidelines.

1.2.2.1 Creation Software. ATCF system.

1.2.2.2 Issuance Criteria. TCM is issued any time a routine or special TCP product is issued.

1.2.2.3 Issuance Times. Issue advisories at 0300, 0900, 1500, and 2100 UTC.

1.2.2.4 Valid Time. TCMs are valid from the time of issuance until the next scheduled issuance or update.

1.2.2.5 Product Expiration Time. Generally 6 hours after the issuance time and should coincide with the next expected update or when the event is forecast to end.

1.2.3 Technical Description. TCMs will follow the format and content described in this section.

1.2.3.1 UGC Type. Not applicable.

1.2.3.2. Mass News Disseminator Header. The TCM MND header block product type line is “(TROPICAL CYCLONE TYPE) (NAME) FORECAST/ADVISORY NUMBER XX

1.2.3.3 Content. TCMs will contain appropriate information as shown in appendix A in a standard format. All forecast advisories will contain 12-, 24-, 36-, 48-, 72-, 96- and 120 hour forecast positions and 1-minute surface wind speeds (intensity). Also they will include 34- and 50-knot (four-quadrant) wind speed radii through 72 hours and 64-knot wind speed radii at 12-, 24-, and 36-hours. No position or wind speed will accompany the forecast of “dissipated.” A standard statement indicating the uncertainty associated with the 96- and 120-hour forecast positions and forecast wind speeds will precede those two forecasts.

NOTE: As part of the header, append a code string at the end of the line “ISSUING OFFICE CITY STATE” (Example: NWS TPC/NATIONAL HURRICANE CENTER MIAMI FL)

Format:

where: (BS) is the basin (AL, EP or CP)  
 where: (NO) is the tropical cyclone number (01, 02, 03,...99)  
 where: (YR) is the last two digits of the year.

#### 1.2.3.4 Format.

WTaa2i CCCC DDHHMM  
 TCMxxx

(TROPICAL CYCLONE TYPE) (NAME) FORECAST/ADVISORY NUMBER XX.  
 (ISSUING OFFICE) CITY STATE BSNOYR  
 time am/pm time\_zone day mon DD YYYY

TEXT

\$\$

FORECASTER NAME

**Figure 2.** Tropical Cyclone Forecast/Advisories Format

1.3 Tropical Cyclone Discussions (TCD). NHC and CPHC issue TCDs to explain forecasters’ reasoning behind analysis and forecast of the tropical cyclone.

1.3.1 Mission Connection. The TCD is a primary tropical cyclone product explaining forecasters’ reasoning behind analysis and the forecast for a tropical cyclone. It also provides coordinated 12-, 24-, 36-, 48-, 72-, 96-, and 120-hour tropical cyclone forecast positions and

maximum sustained wind speed forecasts; other meteorological decisions; and plans for watches and warnings.

1.3.2 Issuance Guidelines

1.3.2.1 Creation Software. ATCF system.

1.3.2.2 Issuance Criteria. TCD is issued any time a routine or special TCP product is issued.

1.3.2.3 Issuance Times. Issue advisories at 0300, 0900, 1500, and 2100 UTC and with all special advisories

1.3.2.4 Valid Time. TCDs are valid from the time of issuance until the next scheduled issuance or update.

1.3.2.5 Product Expiration Time. Generally 6 hours after the issuance time and should coincide with the next expected update or when the event is forecast to end.

1.3.3 Technical Description. TCDs will follow the format and content described in this section.

1.3.3.1 UGC Type. Not applicable.

1.3.3.2. Mass News Disseminator Header. The TCD MND header block product type line is “(TROPICAL CYCLONE TYPE) (NAME) DISCUSSION NUMBER XX

1.3.3.3 Content. Discussions include prognostic reasoning; objective techniques employed; NHC, CPHC, and Hydrometeorological Prediction Center (HPC) guidance used; coordinated 12-, 24-, 36-, 48-, 72-, 96- and 120-hour tropical cyclone forecast points. No position or wind speed will accompany the forecast of “dissipated.” Also provide maximum sustained wind speed forecasts for each forecast point; other meteorological decisions; and plans for watches and warnings.

1.3.3.4 Format.

WTaa4i CCCC DDHHMM  
TCDxxx

(TROPICAL CYCLONE TYPE) (NAME) DISCUSSION NUMBER XX.  
ISSUING OFFICE CITY STATE  
time am/pm time\_zone day mon DD YYYY

TEXT

\$\$

FORECASTER NAME

**Figure 3.** Tropical Cyclone Discussion Format

1.4 Tropical Cyclone Updates (TCU).

1.4.1 Mission Connection. The TCU is an event-driven product which provides customers with timely, succinct information on significant changes to tropical cyclone conditions.

1.4.2 Issuance Guidelines.

1.4.2.1 Creation Software. ATCF system.

1.4.2.2 Issuance Criteria. Issued by NHC and CPHC in lieu of or preceding special advisories to inform users of unexpected changes in a tropical cyclone, or post/cancel watches and warnings.

1.4.2.3 Issuance Times. The TCUs are issued on an event-driven basis.

1.4.2.4 Valid Time. TCUs are valid at time of issuance until a subsequent TCU is issued or until the next scheduled or special TCP.

1.4.2.5 Product Expiration Time. Not applicable.

1.4.3 Technical Description. TCUs will follow the format and content described in this section.

1.4.3.1 UGC Type. Not applicable.

1.4.3.2. Mass News Disseminator Header. The TCU MND header block product type line is “(TROPICAL CYCLONE TYPE) (NAME) UPDATE”

1.4.3.3 Content. The TCU is a brief alphanumeric text product using a block paragraph format. CPHC and NHC base the information contained within the TCU on latest available data from all sources with special reliance on aircraft reconnaissance and satellite data.

1.4.3.4 Format.

WTaa6i CCCC DDHHMM  
TCUxxx

(TROPICAL CYCLONE TYPE) (NAME) UPDATE  
ISSUING OFFICE CITY STATE  
time am/pm time\_zone day mon DD YYYY

TEXT

**Figure 4.** Tropical Cyclone Update Format

## 1.5 Tropical Cyclone Position Estimates (TCE).

1.5.1 Mission Connection. This product ensures a continuous flow of information regarding the location of a tropical cyclone when it nears the coast and thus provides up to date location information to emergency managers and other public officials. The information also provides exact center locations helping the tropical cyclone center forecasters issue timely and accurate products.

### 1.5.2 Issuance Guidelines

1.5.2.1 Creation Software. ATCF system and AWIPS.

1.5.2.2 Issuance Criteria. Issued whenever sufficient reliable radar or appropriate satellite center fix information is available on the tropical cyclone near coasts.

1.5.2.3 Issuance Times. NHC, CPHC and WFO Guam will issue TCEs between 2-hourly intermediate public advisories. Transmit TCEs position estimates near the beginning of the hour.

1.5.2.4 Valid Time. TCEs are valid at time of issuance until a subsequent TCE is issued or until the next scheduled or special TCP.

1.5.2.5 Product Expiration Time. Not applicable.

1.5.3 Technical Description. TCUs will follow the format and content described in this section.

1.5.3.1 UGC Type. Not applicable.

1.5.3.2. Mass News Disseminator Header. The TCE MND header block product type line is “(TROPICAL CYCLONE TYPE) (NAME) POSITION ESTIMATE.”

1.5.3.3 Content. The TCE is a brief alphanumeric product containing information derived from WSR-88D radar or appropriate satellite data about tropical cyclone positions near coasts in latitude/longitude coordinates, distance, and direction from a well known point. Local weather offices will use this information in all official statements.

1.5.3.4 Format.

WTaa5i CCCC DDHHMM  
TCExxx

(TROPICAL CYCLONE TYPE) (NAME) POSITION ESTIMATE  
NWS TPC/NATIONAL HURRICANE CENTER MIAMI FL  
time am/pm time\_zone day mon DD YYYY

TEXT

\$\$

**Figure 5.** Tropical Cyclone Position Estimate

1.6 Strike Probabilities of Tropical Cyclone Conditions (SPF).

1.6.1 Mission Connection. The SPF conveys information to users about the risk of a tropical cyclone passing near or over various geographical locations along the coastline or over water.

1.6.2 Issuance Guidelines.

1.6.2.1 Creation Software. ATCF system.

1.6.2.2 Issuance Criteria. NHC will issue probabilities for all named storms in the Atlantic Basin when there is a 72-hour strike probability of one percent or higher at any land location, and for tropical depressions forecast to become named storms when they are a threat to land.

1.6.2.3 Issuance Times. 0300, 0900, 1500, and 2100 UTC and when special TCP's are issued.

1.6.2.4 Valid Time. SPF's are valid at time of issuance or until the next scheduled or update.

1.6.2.5 Product Expiration Time. Generally 6 hours after the issuance time and should coincide with the next expected update or when the event is forecast to end.

1.6.3 Technical Description. SPF's will follow the format and content described in this section.

1.6.3.1 UGC Type. Not applicable.

1.6.3.2. Mass News Disseminator Header. The SPF MND header block product type line is "(TROPICAL CYCLONE TYPE) (NAME) PROBABILITIES NUMBER XX."

1.6.3.3 Content. This product will describe the probability of tropical cyclone conditions in tabular form at the regularly scheduled public advisory times and when special public advisories are issued. Include maximum values over water points when a tropical cyclone is forecast to move parallel to a coastline. Two conditions in which probabilities should not be issued are: (1) the tropical cyclone/tropical storm has made landfall and is not expected to reemerge over water, and/or (2) computed probability values are not significant. At the discretion of the hurricane forecaster, probabilities need not be listed for sites where the tropical storm or hurricane would likely be over land or less than tropical storm strength at the time it would affect the site.

Compute the probabilities shortly after synoptic times for the periods 0-24, 24-36, 36-48, and 48-72 hours. Show a total probability for the next 72 hours in the last column, representing a total of all forecast periods. Indicate in the table with an "X" if the probability for a location is less than 1 percent. Indicate in the public advisory and tropical cyclone forecast/advisory if probabilities are not issued. NHC may include a brief explanation of probabilities in the advisory. Refer to Probability of Hurricane/Tropical Storm Conditions: A User's Manual for further information.

Compute probabilities for the following locations:

Brownsville, Texas  
Corpus Christi, Texas  
Port O'Connor, Texas  
Galveston, Texas  
Port Arthur, Texas  
New Iberia, Louisiana  
New Orleans, Louisiana  
Buras, Louisiana  
Gulfport, Mississippi  
Mobile, Alabama  
Pensacola, Florida  
Panama City, Florida

Ft. Pierce, Florida  
Cocoa Beach, Florida  
Daytona Beach, Florida  
Jacksonville, Florida  
Savannah, Georgia  
Charleston, South Carolina  
Myrtle Beach, South Carolina  
Wilmington, North Carolina  
Morehead City, North Carolina  
Cape Hatteras, North Carolina  
Norfolk, Virginia  
Ocean City, Maryland

Apalachicola, Florida	Atlantic City, New Jersey
St. Marks, Florida	New York, New York
Cedar Key, Florida	Montauk Point, New York
Tampa, Florida	Providence, Rhode Island
Venice, Florida	Nantucket Island, Massachusetts
Fort Myers, Florida	Hyannis, Massachusetts
Marco Island, Florida	Boston, Massachusetts
Key West, Florida	Portland, Maine
Marathon, Florida	Bar Harbor, Maine
Miami, Florida	Eastport, Maine
West Palm Beach, Florida	
29N 85W	28N 93W
29N 87W	28N 95W
28N 89W	27N 96W
28N 91W	25N 96W

NOTE: Currently, probabilities for the west coast of the continental United States, Hawaii, Guam, or Micronesia are not issued.

#### 1.6.3.4 Format.

WTNT7i KNHC DDHHMM  
SPFccc

(TROPICAL CYCLONE TYPE) (NAME) PROBABILITIES NUMBER XX  
NWS TPC/NATIONAL HURRICANE CENTER MIAMI FL  
time am/pm time\_zone day mon DD YYYY

TEXT

\$\$

**Figure 6.** Tropical Cyclone Strike Probabilities Format

## 2. Subtropical Cyclone Forecast and Advisory Products.

2.1 Subtropical Cyclone Public Advisories (TCP). NHC will issue subtropical cyclone advisories. However, due to the lack of well-defined criteria for distinguishing subtropical from non-tropical lows, marginally-subtropical systems may be handled as non-tropical gale or storm centers in High Seas forecast products. Format and content of these products are similar to the public tropical cyclone advisory. (See appendix A for an example). Title the advisories “SUBTROPICAL DEPRESSION ##” and in the message body refer to the depression as “SUBTROPICAL DEPRESSION ##.” If winds reach subtropical storm strength, the storm



receives the next available name. Title the advisories “SUBTROPICAL STORM (name)” and in the body message refer to the storm as “SUBTROPICAL STORM (name).” List information in order of importance with a lead statement, when appropriate, followed by a summary of all coastal warnings. Use latitude and longitude coordinates to identify the center of the storm. Issue these advisories at the same scheduled times as public tropical cyclone advisories.

2.2 Subtropical Cyclone Forecast/Advisory (TCM). Issue these advisories for all subtropical cyclones for which a TCP has been issued. Write the advisory in the same format and content as the tropical cyclone forecast/advisories. Title the advisories “SUBTROPICAL DEPRESSION ##” and in the message body refer to the depression as “SUBTROPICAL DEPRESSION ##.” If winds reach subtropical storm strength, the storm receives the next available name. Title the advisories “SUBTROPICAL STORM (name)” and in the body message body refer to the storm as “SUBTROPICAL STORM (name).” Issue these at the same times as scheduled tropical cyclone forecast/advisories.

3. Special Advisories. Special advisories are issued whenever an unexpected significant change has occurred or when watches or warnings are to be issued between regularly scheduled advisories. (Watches or warnings may be discontinued on intermediate public advisories.) When a special advisory is required, the entire advisory package must be issued, including a public advisory, a forecast/advisory, a tropical cyclone discussion, strike probabilities (Atlantic basin), and an ICAO/WMO tropical cyclone advisory.

When the special advisory is issued only for a watch or warning, it will contain the track and intensity forecast from the previous regularly scheduled advisory with only the initial position and intensity updated. When the special advisory is issued for an unexpected change, the previous track and intensity forecast will be updated to reflect the unexpected change

4. Numbering and Naming Tropical and Subtropical Cyclones.

4.1 Numbering and Naming Tropical Cyclones. Tropical Cyclone Centers will number tropical depressions in their areas of responsibility. Number tropical depressions consecutively beginning each season with the spelled out number “ONE.” In the north Pacific, for ease in differentiation, tropical depression numbers, assigned by NHC or CPHC, will include the suffix “E” for eastern (east of 140° west longitude) or “C,” for central (180° to 140° west longitude) respectively, after the number. In both the Atlantic and Pacific, once the depression reaches tropical storm intensity, name it and drop the depression number. The depression number will not be used again until the following year. Give tropical cyclones a name in the first advisory after intensifying to 34 knots (39 mph) or greater.

The following rules apply for tropical cyclones passing from one basin to another: Retain the name if a tropical cyclone passes from one basin into another basin as a tropical cyclone, i.e. advisories are continuous. An unnamed tropical depression will also retain its number (e.g.

Tropical Depression Six-E remains Tropical Depression Six-E) if it crosses into another area of responsibility. For unnamed tropical depressions moving from west to east across 180°, CPHC will use the same number as previously assigned by the Region Specialized Meteorological Center (RSMC) Tokyo. Additionally, CPHC will provide the associated Joint Typhoon Warning Center (JTWC) number, if different, in parentheses.

Within a basin, if the remnant of a tropical cyclone redevelops into a tropical cyclone, it is assigned its original number or name. If the remnants of a former tropical cyclone regenerate in a new basin, the regenerated tropical cyclone will be given a new designation.

4.2 Numbering and Naming Subtropical Storms. A single list of numbers and names will be used for all tropical and subtropical cyclones. Therefore, numbering of subtropical depressions will follow the same procedure as tropical depressions. For example, if the first subtropical depression follows the first tropical depression, the subtropical depression will be given the designation SUBTROPICAL DEPRESSION TWO. If a subtropical depression becomes a subtropical storm, it receives the next available name in the tropical cyclone naming sequence.

5. Numbering Advisories and Tropical/Subtropical Cyclone Discussions. Number tropical and subtropical cyclone advisories and discussions in the Atlantic and the Pacific similarly. Number scheduled and special advisories and TCDs consecutively beginning with the number 1 (not spelled out) for each new tropical or subtropical cyclone, and continue through the duration of the cyclone. In situations where only TCMs and TCDs are being written (tropical cyclones in the eastern Pacific not threatening land) and at a later time a public advisory is required, the public advisory number will match the corresponding TCM. In both the Atlantic and the Pacific, intermediate advisories and TCDs will retain the advisory number of the scheduled or special advisory they update and append an alphabetic designator (i.e., “HURRICANE ALLISON INTERMEDIATE ADVISORY NUMBER 20A”).

6. Other Tropical Cyclone Centers and NCEP Products.

6.1 Satellite Interpretation Message (SIM).

6.1.1 Mission Connection. The SIM locates hazardous weather areas over land and sea, to locate obscured higher terrain, to describe general meteorological conditions, and to make plans for outdoor events, and other activities.

6.1.2 Issuance Guidelines.

6.1.2.1 Creation Software. AWIPS.

6.1.2.2 Issuance Criteria. Issued routinely four times a day for the Hawaiian Islands, with updates as required.

6.1.2.3 Issuance Times. 0030, 0530, 1230, and 1830 UTC

6.1.2.4 Valid Time. SIMs are valid from the time of issuance until the next scheduled issuance or update.

6.1.2.5 Product Expiration Time. Generally 6-8 hours after the issuance time and should coincide with the next expected update.

6.1.3 Technical Description. SIMs will follow the format and content described in this section.

6.1.3.1 UGC Type. Not applicable.

6.1.3.2. Mass News Disseminator Header. The SIM MND header block product type line is “HAWAIIAN ISLANDS SATELLITE INTERPRETATION MESSAGE.”

6.1.3.3 Content. The SIM is an alphanumeric product providing an interpretation of synoptic weather features, significant weather areas, and various cloud and weather phenomena based upon satellite imagery (visual, infrared, water vapor, etc.). WFO Honolulu prepares the SIM for a portion of their area of responsibility (AOR). The AORs for WFOs Honolulu vary and depend upon the program (tropical cyclone, aviation, marine, public, and satellite). For the SIM program, WFO Honolulu’s AOR is from 140W to 180W longitude between 10N and 30N latitude. The office can include a description of more distant features if these features relate to significant weather affecting or will soon affect WFO Honolulu’s AOR. WFO Honolulu determined the criteria for significant cloud features based upon customers’ inputs.

6.1.3.4 Format.

ATHW40 PFHO DDHHMM  
SIMHI

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS SATELLITE INTERPRETATION MESSAGE  
CENTRAL PACIFIC HURRICANE CENTER/WEATHER FORECAST OFFICE  
HONOLULU HI  
time am/pm time\_zone day mon DD YYYY

TEXT

\$\$

**Figure 7.** Satellite Interpretation Message Format

6.2 Tropical Weather Discussion (TWD). TPC's Tropical Analysis Forecast Branch (TAFB) and CPHC will issue these discussions to describe major synoptic weather features and significant areas of disturbed weather in the tropics.

6.2.1 Mission Connection. This product is intended to provide current weather information for those who need to know the current state of the atmosphere and expected trends to assist them in their decision making. The product provides significant weather features, areas of disturbed weather, expected trends, the meteorologic reasoning behind the forecast, model performance, and in some cases a degree of confidence.

6.2.2 Issuance Guidelines.

6.2.2.1 Creation Software. AWIPS.

6.2.2.2 Issuance Criteria. The product is issued routinely and updated if necessary, when significant changes occur, e.g., a tropical cyclone's intensity category is upgraded or downgraded.

6.2.2.3 Issuance Times. One TAFB discussion will cover the Gulf of Mexico, the Caribbean, and the Atlantic between the equator and 32° north latitude and be transmitted at 0605, 1205, 1805, 0005 UTC. A second TAFB message for the eastern Pacific between the equator and 32° north and east of 140° west will be transmitted at 0405, 1005, 1605, and 2205 UTC. CPHC/WFO Honolulu will prepare messages for the central north and south Pacific (30°N to the equator, 140°W to 180° and 25°S to the equator, 120°W to 180°) and a second one for the western north and south Pacific (30°N to 25°S, 180° to 100°E) to be transmitted at 1000 and 2200 UTC.

6.2.2.4 Valid Time. TWDs are valid from the time of issuance until the next scheduled issuance or update.

6.2.2.5 Product Expiration Time. Generally 6 hours (TAFB) or 12 hours (CPHC/WFO Honolulu) after the issuance time and should coincide with the next expected update.

6.2.3 Technical Description. TWDs will follow the format and content described in this section.

6.2.3.1 UGC Type. Not applicable.

6.2.3.2. Mass News Disseminator Header. The TWD MND header block product type line is "TROPICAL WEATHER DISCUSSION."

6.2.3.3 Content. The TWD product is an alphanumeric format and contains sections on Tropical Cyclones/Tropical Waves/Disturbances, the location of the Intertropical Convergence Zone and associated convection along it, surface/middle/upper level synoptic discussion, and significant

clouds/convection. The product is written in a plain language format but will contain meteorological terms such as trough, ridge, subsidence, jet stream, etc.

6.2.3.4 Format.

Ataaii CCCC DDHHMM  
TWDxx

TROPICAL WEATHER DISCUSSION  
ISSUING OFFICE CITY STATE  
time am/pm time\_zone day mon DD YYYY

TEXT

\$\$

**Figure 8.** Tropical Weather Discussion Format

6.3 Tropical Weather Outlook (TWO). NHC and CPHC will prepare the TWO during their respective tropical cyclone seasons.

6.3.1 Mission Connection. The TWO provides users with a general assessment of activity in the tropics, pertaining to tropical cyclone formation by providing to users possible areas where tropical cyclones could develop.

6.3.2 Issuance Guidelines.

6.3.2.1 Creation Software. AWIPS.

6.3.2.2 Issuance Criteria. Routinely during the tropical cyclone season.

6.3.2.3 Issuance Times. In the Atlantic, transmission times are 0530, 1130, 1730, and 2230 Eastern local time. In the eastern Pacific, transmission times are 0400, 1000, 1600, and 2200 Pacific local time; and in the central Pacific, 0200, 0800, 1400 and 2000 UTC.

6.3.2.4 Valid Time. TWOs are valid from the time of issuance until the next scheduled issuance.

6.3.2.5 Product Expiration Time. Generally 6 hours after the issuance time and should coincide with the next expected update.

6.3.3 Technical Description. TWOs will follow the format and content described in this

section.

6.3.3.1 UGC Type. Not applicable.

6.3.3.2. Mass News Disseminator Header. The TWO MND header block product type line is “TROPICAL WEATHER OUTLOOK.”

6.3.3.3 Content. The outlook, a text product, covers tropical and subtropical waters and discusses areas of disturbed weather and the potential for tropical cyclone development during the next 48 hours. The outlook will mention tropical cyclones and may mention subtropical cyclones, including the system's location (in either general terms or map coordinates), status, and change in status. For the first 24 hours of a tropical cyclone, the outlook will include a statement identifying the NWS product header and WMO headers for the advisory (appendix B).

6.3.3.4 Format.

Ataaii CCCC DDHHMM  
TWOxxx

TROPICAL WEATHER OUTLOOK  
ISSUING OFFICE CITY STATE  
time am/pm time\_zone day mon DD YYYY

TEXT

\$\$

**Figure 9.** Tropical Weather Outlook Message Format

6.4 Tropical Weather Summary (TWS).

6.4.1 Mission Connection. These products are used by a variety of customers for historical purpose, business (e.g. insurance) and climatological needs.

6.4.2 Issuance Guidelines.

6.4.2.1 Creation Software. ATCF.

6.4.2.2 Issuance Criteria. Monthly.

6.4.2.3 Issuance Times. NHC and CPHC issue new summaries the first day of each month from June through December. The last TWS of the tropical cyclone season (December issuance) covers activity during the entire season from June through the end of November.

6.4.2.4 Valid Time. Not applicable.

6.4.2.5 Product Expiration Time. Not applicable.

6.4.3 Technical Description. TWSs will follow the format and content described in this section.

6.4.3.1 UGC Type. Not applicable.

6.4.3.2. Mass News Disseminator Header. The TWS MND header block product type line is "TROPICAL WEATHER SUMMARY."

6.4.3.3 Content. The TWS is a monthly narrative alphanumeric product which the NHC and the CPHC issue to summarize tropical cyclone activity during the previous month. NHC issues summaries which cover tropical cyclone activity over the Atlantic and eastern north Pacific (north of the equator and east of 140W longitude) basins. CPHC issues summaries which cover tropical cyclone activity over the central North Pacific (north of the equator between 140W and 180W longitude) basin. Information contained within each TWS includes such items as description of strength, intensity, motion, impacts, and dates and times of occurrence. The TWS provides a brief summary of tropical cyclone activity during the preceding month. Monthly updates permit a timely release of tropical cyclone information. In addition to the TWS, NHC and CPHC prepare and submit a formal, detailed season summary which involves a lengthy review and publication process.

6.4.3.4 Format.

Ataai CCCC DDHHMM  
TWSxx

TROPICAL WEATHER SUMMARY  
ISSUING OFFICE CITY STATE  
time am/pm time\_zone day mon DD YYYY

TEXT

\$\$

**Figure 10.** Tropical Weather Summary Format

6.5 Special Tropical Disturbance Statement (DSA). TPC and CPHC will issue these products providing information on strong formative, non-depression tropical systems. TPC and CPHC will coordinate with appropriate local NWS weather offices.

6.5.1 Mission Connection. The DSA provides customers with timely and succinct information on the potential for severe weather primarily very heavy rainfall which could lead to flash flooding or river flooding.

6.5.2 Issuance Guidelines.

6.5.2.1 Creation Software. AWIPS.

6.5.2.2 Issuance Criteria. Event driven.

6.5.2.3 Issuance Times. Event driven as needed.

6.5.2.4 Valid Time. Not applicable.

6.5.2.5 Product Expiration Time. Not applicable.

6.5.3 Technical Description. DSAs will follow the format and content described in this section.

6.5.3.1 UGC Type. Not applicable.

6.5.3.2. Mass News Disseminator Header. The DSA MND header block product type line is "SPECIAL TROPICAL DISTURBANCE STATEMENT."

6.5.3.3 Content. CPHC and NHC base the information contained within the DSA on latest available data from all sources with special reliance on surface observations and satellite data. The DSA is a brief alphanumeric text product using a block paragraph format and will focus on major threats of the disturbance, such as the potential for torrential rains on islands or inland areas.



6.5.3.4 Format.

ttaaia CCCC DDHHMM  
DSAxx

SPECIAL TROPICAL DISTURBANCE STATEMENT  
ISSUING OFFICE CITY STATE  
time am/pm time\_zone day mon DD YYYY

TEXT

\$\$

**Figure 11.** Special Tropical Disturbance Statement Format

6.6 Tropical Cyclone Summary - Fixes (TCS).

6.6.1 Mission Connection. This provides meteorological information to marine interests, military forecasters and national meteorological services of countries/members in the Pacific Ocean area.

6.6.2 Issuance Guidelines.

6.6.2.1 Creation Software. AWIPS.

6.6.2.2 Issuance Criteria. When a tropical cyclone is classifiable using the Dvorak technique.

6.6.2.3 Issuance Times. After the initial tropical cyclone fix, succeeding products will be done at approximately 0000, 0600, 1200, and 1800 UTC as long as the system is classifiable.

6.6.2.4 Valid Time. TCSs are valid from the time of issuance until the next scheduled issuance or update.

6.6.2.5 Product Expiration Time. Generally 6 hours after the issuance time and should coincide with the next expected update or when the event is forecast to end.

6.6.3 Technical Description. TCSs will follow the format and content described in this section.

6.6.3.1 UGC Type. Not applicable.

6.6.3.2. Mass News Disseminator Header. The TCS header block product type line is “CENTRAL PACIFIC TROPICAL CYCLONE SUMMARY - FIXES” or “SOUTH PACIFIC TROPICAL CYCLONE SUMMARY - FIXES.”

6.6.3.3 Content. TCS is an alphanumeric product provided by CPHC when there is classifiable (using the Dvorak technique) tropical cyclone activity in the north central or south Pacific. The TCS is a satellite-based estimate of tropical cyclone location, movement, and intensity with a brief remarks section. CPHC prepares TCS for a portion of their area of responsibility (AOR). The AORs for CPHC/Weather Forecast Office (WFO) Honolulu (CPHC is collocated with the Weather Forecast Office Honolulu) varies depending upon the program (tropical cyclone, aviation, marine, public, and satellite). For TCS program, CPHC’s AOR is the area north of the equator between 140W - 180 longitude and from the equator to 25 S latitude between 120W to 160E.

6.6.3.4 Format.

TXPaii CCCC DDHHMM  
TCSxxx

CENTRAL PACIFIC TROPICAL CYCLONE SUMMARY - FIXES or  
SOUTH PACIFIC TROPICAL CYCLONE SUMMARY - FIXES  
NWS CENTRAL PACIFIC HURRICANE CENTER HONOLULU HI  
time am/pm time\_zone day mon DD YYYY

TEXT

\$\$

**Figure 13.** Tropical Cyclone Summary - Fixes Format

## 6.7 Tropical Cyclone Danger Area Graphic

6.7.1 Mission Connection. The product is used to assist mariners and military agencies avoid high seas associated with tropical cyclones. Also, it provides guidance to users on possible tropical cyclone genesis.

## 6.7.2 Issuance Guidelines

6.7.2.1 Creation Software. N-AWIPS.

6.7.2.2 Issuance Criteria. Routinely prepared by NHC and CPHC during the tropical cyclone season for all on-going tropical cyclone activity in their respective areas of responsibility.

6.7.2.3 Issuance Times. The product is disseminated four times per day during the hurricane season within one hour after the advisory package issuance. This would be at 0400, 1000, 1600 and 2200 UTC.

6.7.2.4 Valid Time. Tropical Cyclone Danger Area graphic is valid from the time of issuance until the next scheduled issuance or update.

6.7.2.5 Product Expiration Time. Generally 6 hours after the issuance time and should coincide with the next expected update.

6.7.3 Technical Description. The Tropical Cyclone Danger Area graphic will follow the format and content described in this section.

6.7.3.1 UGC Type. Not applicable.

6.7.3.2. Mass News Disseminator Header. Not applicable.

6.7.3.3 Content. The Tropical Cyclone Danger Area is a graphical marine product depicting a tropical cyclone's track (out to 72 hours) and shades in a danger area determined by adding 100, 200, and 300 nautical miles plus the 34 knot wind radii to the 24-, 48-, and 72- hour forecast position respectively in the Atlantic and east Pacific. For the central Pacific the shaded danger area will vary in width dependent upon the hurricane specialists confidence in the track and the length of the 34 knot wind radii. In addition, areas of possible tropical cyclone genesis (out to 36 hours) are included and depicted as either a circular, rectangle, oval, or polygon shaped area. The product is prepared by the TPC and covers the entire Atlantic north of the equator and the Pacific north of the equator from the Mexican and Central America coast west to 140° west. CPHC prepares a separate chart for 140° west to the International Dateline north of the equator.

6.7.3.4 Format. Graphical product.

6.8 Aviation Tropical Cyclone Advisory (TCA).

6.8.1 Mission Connection. The TCA is intended to provide short-term tropical cyclone forecast guidance for international aviation safety and routing purposes.

6.8.2 Issuance Guidelines.

6.8.2.1 Creation Software. ATCF

6.8.2.2 Issuance Criteria. Prepared by NHC and CPHC for all on-going tropical cyclone activity in their respective areas of responsibility. This requirement is stated in the World Meteorological Organization Region IV hurricane plan.

6.8.2.3 Issuance Times. 0300, 0900, 1500, and 2100 UTC.

6.8.2.4 Valid Times. TCAs are valid from the time of issuance until the next scheduled issuance or update.

6.8.2.5 Product Expiration Time. Generally 6 hours after the issuance time and should coincide with the next expected update.

6.8.3 Technical Description. TCAs will follow the format and content described in this section.

6.8.3.1 UGC Type. Not applicable.

6.8.3.2 Mass News Disseminator Header. The TCA header block product type line is “(TROPICAL CYCLONE TYPE) ICAO ADVISORY #.”

6.8.3.3 Content. TCAs list the current TC position, motion and intensity, and 12-, 18- and 24-hour forecast positions and intensities. It is an alphanumeric text product produced by hurricane forecasters, and consists of information extracted from the official forecasts. This forecast is produced from subjective evaluation of current meteorological and oceanographic data as well as output from numerical weather prediction models, and is coordinated with affected WFOs, the National Centers, and the Department of Defense.

6.8.3.4 Format.

FKaa2i CCCC DDHHMM  
TCAxxx

(TROPICAL CYCLONE TYPE) ICAO ADVISORY NUMBER ##  
ISSUING OFFICE CITY STATE  
time am/pm time\_zone day mon DD YYYY

TEXT

\$\$

**Figure 13.** Aviation Tropical Cyclone Advisory Format

6.9 HPC Public Advisories (TCP).

6.9.1 Mission Connection. Provides users with meteorological information, primarily the potential of heavy rain and flash flooding, from decaying subtropical or tropical systems which have moved inland.

6.9.2 Issuance Guidelines.

6.9.2.1 Creation Software. Word Processor

6.9.2.2 Issuance Criteria. The HPC will issue public advisories after subtropical and named tropical cyclones have moved inland, NHC advisories have been discontinued and the storm system remains a threat to inland areas primarily due to heavy rain and flash flooding. Advisories will not be issued for storms entering the coast of Mexico not posing an immediate flash flood threat to the conterminous United States.

6.9.2.3 Issuance Times. Advisories are issued at 0300, 0900, 1500, and 2100 UTC.

6.9.2.4 Valid Times. TCPs are valid from the time of issuance until the next scheduled issuance or update.

6.9.2.5 Product Expiration Time. Generally 6 hours after the issuance time and should coincide with the next expected update or when the event is forecast to end.

6.9.3 Technical Description. TCPs will follow the format and content described in this section.

6.9.3.1 UGC Type. Not applicable.

6.9.3.2 Mass News Disseminator Header. The TCP MND header block product type line is "PUBLIC ADVISORY NUMBER XX FOR (TROPICAL CYCLONE TYPE) (NAME)."

6.9.3.3 Content. The TCP is an alphanumeric product. HPC will continue to be numbered in sequence with tropical cyclone advisories issued by TPC and will reference the former storm's name in the text. Content will refer to the decaying system's position, intensity, general forecast trends, highlight impacts which occurred and are expected to occur (usually in relation to heavy rain/flooding and tornadoes), and indicate when the next summary will be issued. Advisories will terminate when the threat of flash flooding has ended or when the remnants of these storms can no longer be distinguished from other synoptic features capable of producing flash floods.

6.9.3.4 Format.

WTNT3i KWNH DDHHMM  
TCPATc

PUBLIC ADVISORY NUMBER XX FOR (TROPICAL CYCLONE TYPE) (NAME)  
NWS HYDROMETEOROLOGICAL PREDICTION CENTER CAMP SPRINGS MD  
time am/pm time\_zone day mon DD YYYY

TEXT

\$\$

**Figure 14.** HPC Public Advisory Product Format

6.10 Tropical Cyclone Reports (TCR).

6.10.1 Mission Connection. The TCR is the official record of each tropical cyclone within NHC's and CPHC's respective areas of responsibility and documents each storm's intensity (wind and pressure) and location throughout its lifetime. These detailed reports are used by various customers for research, NWS verification and historical purposes.

6.10.2 Issuance Guidelines.

6.10.2.1 Creation Software. Word Processor

6.10.2.2 Issuance Criteria. Not applicable

6.10.2.3 Issuance Times. The report will be released no later than 90 days after the last advisory on each tropical cyclone.

6.10.2.4 Valid Times. Not applicable.

6.10.2.5 Product Expiration Time. Not applicable.

6.10.3 Technical Description. TCRs will follow the format and content described in this section.

6.10.3.1 UGC Type. Not applicable.

6.10.3.2 Mass News Disseminator Header. Not applicable. Internet product.

6.10.3.3 Content. The TCR is a post-event overview of a tropical cyclone comprised of a narrative describing the overall storm and a detailed listing of 6-hourly location and intensity data in both text and graphic format. The NHC and the CPHC prepare TCRs within 90 days of any tropical cyclone occurring within their respective Area of Responsibility (AOR). NHC issues TCRs for tropical cyclone activity in the Atlantic and eastern north Pacific (north of the equator and east of 140 degrees west longitude) basins. CPHC issues TCRs for tropical cyclone activity in the central North Pacific (north of the equator between 140W and 180 degrees west longitude) basin. The tropical cyclone report will include landfall and 6-hourly synoptic track and intensity data (i.e. the “best track”). NHC will post reports on the Internet at [www.nhc.noaa.gov/pastall.html](http://www.nhc.noaa.gov/pastall.html) and CPHC at [www.prh.noaa.gov/pr/hnl/cphc](http://www.prh.noaa.gov/pr/hnl/cphc). Any changes to the best track for the Atlantic and east Pacific will be made by NHC’s Best Track Committee. Reviews at CPHC will be conducted by the director and deputy director CPHC, WFO Honolulu warning coordination meteorologist and hurricane program leader.

6.10.3.4 Format. Not applicable.

#### 6.11 Tropical Cyclone Track and Watch/Warning Graphic.

6.11.1 Mission Connection. This product is a graphical representation of text products (TCP and TCM) issued by NHC. It provides critical information on the forecast path of the tropical cyclone, and watches and warnings issued by NHC.

6.11.2 Issuance Guidelines.

6.11.2.1 Creation Software. N-AWIPS

6.11.2.2 Issuance Criteria. Created when routine TCPs and TCMs are issued and for special advisories.

6.11.2.3 Issuance Times. The product is available on the Internet at 0300, 0900, 1500, and 2100 UTC. The graphic is also produced for special advisories.

6.11.2.4 Valid Times. Valid from the time of issuance until the next routine issuance or by a special advisory.

6.11.2.5 Product Expiration Time. Generally 6 hours after the issuance time and should coincide with the next expected update or when the event is forecast to end.

6.11.3 Technical Description. The graphic will follow the format and content described in this section.

6.11.3.1 UGC Type. Not applicable.

6.11.3.2 Mass News Disseminator Header. Not applicable. Internet product.

6.11.3.3 Content. The Tropical Cyclone Track and Watch/Warning graphic contains the storm's forecast track, a cone along the track based upon the average area of uncertainty for the position of the center, and watches/warnings. This product is also issued for subtropical storms. The coastal watches and warnings display shows an approximate representation of coastal areas under a hurricane warning (red), hurricane watch (pink), tropical storm warning (blue) and tropical storm watch (yellow). The orange circle indicates the current position of the center of the tropical cyclone. The black line and dots show the NHC forecast track of the center at the times indicated. The NHC forecast tracks of the center can be in error, and the white area indicates the average area of uncertainty for the position of the center.

6.11.3.4 Format. Not applicable.

## 7. WFO Products.

7.1 Hurricane/Typhoon Local Statements (HLS). WFOs with coastal county responsibilities will issue these unnumbered products which are very specific and designed to inform media, local decision makers, and the public on present and anticipated storm effects in their county warning area (CWA) and adjacent coastal waters. Keep HLSs as succinct as possible.

7.1.1 Mission Connection. Alert the public, media, and local decision makers of potential or actual storm affects due to tropical cyclones. The product is intended to provide information to assist in the preparation and implementation of necessary precautions for the protection of life and property, as well as to minimize the economic losses as a result of tropical cyclones.

### 7.1.2 Issuance Guidelines.

#### 7.1.2.1 Creation Software. AWIPS

7.1.2.2 Issuance Criteria. WFOs with coastal responsibility will issue a HLS when its area of responsibility is affected by a tropical cyclone watch/warning or evacuation orders. Coastal WFOs have the option to include inland counties in the HLS. It is a regional option if inland WFOs issue HLSs. If an Inland Tropical Storm/Hurricane Wind Watch or Warning is issued, it will be issued under the non-precipitation warning product (NPW).

7.1.2.3 Issuance Times. When a tropical storm or hurricane is close to the coast, issue HLSs every 2 to 3 hours or more frequently as circumstances warrant. Do not release HLSs immediately before an advisory unless information is coordinated with the appropriate Tropical Cyclone Center and, for watches or warnings, the valid initiation time is specified. HLSs do not need to immediately follow the issuance of a new hurricane advisory. Issuing HLSs midway between advisories maintains a steady flow of information to the media and the public. Whenever



a new advisory changes the potential impact on a local area, information needs to be distributed in a fresh HLS as soon as possible. Routine HLSs may cease when the tropical cyclone is no longer a threat to an office's CWA.

7.1.2.4 Valid Time. HLSs are valid at time of issuance until a subsequent HLS is issued which is at a minimum every 6 hours

7.1.2.5 Product Expiration Time. Generally 6 hours after the issuance time and should coincide with the next expected update or when the event is forecast to end.

7.1.3 Technical Description. HLSs will follow the format and content described in this section.

7.1.3.1 UGC Type. HLSs will use the zone (Z) form of the UGC.

7.1.3.2 Mass News Disseminator Header. The HLS MND header block product type line is “(TROPICAL CYCLONE TYPE) LOCAL STATEMENT.”

7.1.3.3 Content. HLSs will add localized details to Tropical Cyclone Center’s advisory releases and should not conflict with or repeat advisory information not directly applicable to the local office’s CWA. Before the first HLS, use public information statements (PNS) to inform the public on routine hurricane preparedness information. The first HLS can also contain standard preparedness messages. Information may be added to the end of the HLS describing where additional storm information can be found in supporting Center’s TCP and TCM as well as PNSs and NOWs (Short Term Forecast) issued by the local office.

HLSs should use tropical cyclone position estimates provided by their tropical cyclone center between advisories when appropriate. When tropical cyclones threaten the Samoas (American Samoa and Samoa), the two local offices will coordinate with RSMC Nadi, CPHC, and with each other to determine the best integrated and internally consistent forecast of conditions expected in the area.

The following table defines which products are issued via the normal suite of product headers during tropical cyclone watches/warnings and those products superseded by tropical cyclone watches/warnings and carried in a HLS. Severe thunderstorm warnings can be issued as stand-alone products at the discretion of the WFO. However, their use should be confined to peripheral events, such as outer rainbands, prior to sustained tropical storm or hurricane strength winds. Stand-alone special marine warnings will only be issued for water spouts during tropical cyclone watch/warning situations. Issue initial inland tropical storm wind or inland hurricane wind watches/warnings as a standalone product; however, subsequent updates will be carried within the body of the HLS.

**HLS Product Table**

Product	Tropical Cyclone Watch/Warning	
	HLS	Stand-alone
Flash Flood Watch/Warning/Statement		X
Flood Warning		X
Tornado Warning		X
Inland Tropical Storm Wind or Inland Hurricane Wind Watch/Warning		X <sup>1</sup>
Severe Thunderstorm Warning		X <sup>2</sup>
Coastal Flood Watch/Warning/Statement	X	
Special Marine Warning		X <sup>3</sup>
Severe Weather Statement		X
Marine Weather Statement		X
Special Weather Statement	X	
Surf Zone Forecast/Surf Forecast	X	
High Surf Advisory/Warning (WFO Honolulu)	X	

<sup>1</sup>Issue all initial watches and warnings and cancel the watch/warning as a standalone product; however, updates will be carried within the body of the HLS.

<sup>2</sup>Can be issued as a stand-alone product at discretion of forecast offices prior to the onset of sustained tropical storm or hurricane force winds.

<sup>3</sup>For water spouts only, otherwise combine with HLS.

7.1.3.4 Format. Use the standardized format with “headlines by hazard” (Reference appendix A). As appropriate, product header options are “Hurricane/Typhoon Local Statement,” “Tropical Storm Local Statement” or “Tropical Depression Local Statement.” Prepare each section of the HLS by a content/topic header set off by three dots before and after each header. Prioritize and adjust the order to focus on the greatest threat and the most important information impacting the area.

Essential contents of Hurricane/Typhoon Local Statements:

**...Headline...**

Concise lead sentence or headline.

**...Areas Affected...**

Details of which counties, parishes, or cities are included in the HLS.

**...Watches/Warnings...**

Watches and warnings in effect and counties or parishes to which they apply.

**...Storm Information...**

Present location, movement, and winds and expected time of onset of tropical storm/hurricane/typhoon force winds. Give timing of impacts in ranges or general terms such as “afternoon,” “evening,” and so on. Use the tropical cyclone forecast/advisory as guidance.

**...Precautionary/Preparedness Actions...**

Short-term precautionary actions and times they should be completed.

This includes any evacuation recommendations contained in the advisory or stated by local authorities. Listing these actions is particularly important once a tropical cyclone watch or warning is announced.

**...Storm Surge Flood and Storm Tide Impacts...**

Storm surge and storm tide (storm surge plus astronomical tide) information, including times various heights are expected, present heights, and their locations. Storm surge information must agree with Tropical Cyclone Center forecasts as included in the advisories. Include storm tide information because local officials might not have access to tide tables. Reference storm tide forecasts to appropriate datums understood by local authorities. For many portions of the coast, this would be mean sea level although some areas use mean lower low water.

**...Wind Impacts...**

Present winds and expected time of onset of tropical storm or hurricane force winds. (Use the tropical cyclone forecast/advisory as guidance.)

**...Other Impacts...(Substitute appropriate header to reflect most important threat)**

Any required statements on potential tornado and flood/flash flood threats, rip currents, beach erosion, high wind warnings inland, etc.

**...Probability of Hurricane/Tropical Storm Conditions...**

Information on probability of hurricane/typhoon/tropical storm conditions is optional.

**...Next Update...**

Time of next or final statement.

Wtaaii CCCC DDHHMM  
 HLSxxx  
 stZXXX-XXX>XXX-DDHHMM-  
 (TROPICAL CYCLONE TYPE) LOCAL STATEMENT  
 NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE CITY, STATE  
 time am/pm time\_zone day mon DD YYYY

**...HEADLINE...**

**...Areas Affected...**

**...Watches/Warnings...**

**...Storm Information...**

**...Precautionary/Preparedness Actions...**

**...Storm Surge Flood and Storm Tide Impacts...**

**...Wind Impacts...**

**...Other Impacts...(Substitute appropriate header to reflect most important threat)**

**...Probability of Hurricane/Tropical Storm Conditions...**

**...Next Update...**

\$\$

**Figure 15.** Hurricane Local Statement Format

7.1.5 Relationship of HLSSs to the NOW. The NOW is a stand-alone product focused on conditions impacting the office's CWA for the next 0 to 6 hours. It will complement the HLS by providing critical storm information.

7.2 Tornado and Flash Flood Warnings (TOR/FFW). Issue warnings when conditions warrant.

7.3 Inland Tropical Storm/Hurricane Wind Watch or Warning (NPW).

7.3.1 Mission Connection. Non-precipitation watches and warnings provide our customers and partners advance notice of hazardous non-precipitation weather events which have the potential to threaten life and property.

7.3.2 Issuance Guidelines.

7.3.2.1 Creation Software. Use AWIPS Watch/Warning/Advisory software or other text editors.

7.3.2.2 Issuance Criteria. For a watch, when conditions are favorable for a tropical cyclone to spread tropical storm or hurricane force winds inland in the next 12 to 24 hours. For a warning, tropical cyclone forecast to spread tropical storm or hurricane force winds inland.

7.3.2.3 Issuance Times. Event driven.

7.3.2.4 Valid Time. Watch is valid 12-48 hour forecast time defined in the watch headline. For a warning, valid time from the time of release to the 12-36 hour forecast expiration time defined in the warning headline.

7.3.2.5 Product Expiration Time. Generally 6-8 hours after the issuance time and should coincide with the next expected update or when the event is forecast to end.

7.3.3 Technical Description. NPWs will follow the format and content described in this section.

7.3.3.1 UGC Type. NPWs will use the zone (Z) form of the UGC.

7.3.3.2 Mass News Disseminator Header. Not applicable.

7.3.3.3 Content. When a tropical cyclone is expected to remain at tropical storm or hurricane intensity inland, WFOs will issue inland tropical storm or hurricane wind watches and warnings under the non-precipitation weather product (NPW). The NPW will be exclusively used for this product's issuance and cancellation. However, subsequent statements, such as updates, will be placed in the HLS. A headline will be "Inland Tropical Storm Wind Watch (or Warning)" or "Inland Hurricane Wind Watch (or Warning)." Watches should not normally be issued beyond the second period of the forecast or warnings beyond the first period. Use the wind fields from the Tropical Cyclone Forecast/Advisory as guidance. When the effects of the tropical cyclone can be clearly described to the public and not lead to confusion, inland sections of *coastal* counties may be placed under inland tropical storm/hurricane wind watch or warning versus using tropical cyclone watches or warnings. Coordination will occur with all impacted offices and NHC before issuance. The appropriate forecasts and statements will highlight watches and warnings.

7.3.3.4 Format.

WWaaii CCCC DDHHMM  
NPWxxx

URGENT - WEATHER MESSAGE  
NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE CITY, STATE  
time am/pm time\_zone day mon DD YYYY

...<Overview headline statement>...

.<General non-precipitation weather synopsis>

stZXXX-XXX>XXX-DDHHMM-

...HEADLINE...

TEXT

\$\$

**Figure 16.** Inland Wind NPW Product Format

7.4 Inland Tropical Storm/Hurricane Wind Watch or Warning for Subtropical Storms. WFOs will issue an inland tropical storm wind watch or warning, or inland hurricane wind watch or warning when a subtropical storm is expected to spread tropical storm or hurricane force winds inland. Use same procedures as noted in section 7.3.

7.5 Post-Tropical Cyclone Reports (PSH). All WFOs issuing HLSs will prepare post-storm reports. Inland offices issuing inland tropical storm/hurricane wind watches or warnings will also submit reports. At the request from Tropical Cyclone Center(s) through the appropriate regions, other WFOs will prepare post-storm reports.

7.5.1 Mission Connection. The PSH product is intended to provide the NHC, NWS Headquarters, media, public and emergency management officials with a record of peak tropical cyclone conditions. This data is then used to formulate other post-event reports, news articles and historical records.

7.5.2 Issuance Guidelines.

7.5.2.1 Creation Software. AWIPS

7.5.2.2 Issuance Criteria. If HLSs are issued, PSH will be issued.

7.5.2.3 Issuance Times. Transmit the reports within 5 days following the transmission of the last HLS or inland tropical storm/hurricane wind watches or warnings addressed to the appropriate Tropical Cyclone Center or National Center and a copy to Weather Service Headquarters, W/OS21. Amend reports as needed.

7.5.2.4 Valid Times. Not applicable.

7.5.2.5 Product Expiration Time. Not applicable

7.5.3 Technical Description.

7.5.3.1 UGC Type. Not applicable.

7.5.3.2 Mass News Disseminator Header. The PSH header block product type line is "POST-TROPICAL CYCLONE REPORT...(TROPICAL CYCLONE TYPE."

7.5.3.3 Content. Include the following items in the initial report and in any subsequent updated reports:

- a. Wind data: Report highest 1-minute sustained surface wind speed (knots), peak gust (knots), and date/times of occurrence in UTC. Specify anemometer height (feet) if other than 33 feet and duration (minutes) if other than a 1-minute sustained average. Report all NWS, DOD, and Federal Aviation Administration official observing sites in a NWS office's CWA including ASOS sites, all NOAA buoy and Coastal Marine Automated Network (C-MAN) stations in the office's CWA, and all other reliable data collected by government sources or other institutions in the office's CWA. These include reports from stations maintained by the U. S. Coast Guard; state, county, and local governments; universities; private companies; and experimental networks. List adjusted speeds corrected for instrument type and speed range if known. Data reports from the public are optional. However, NWS offices should encourage these data and include them in the PSH when considered reliable.
- b. Pressure data: Report lowest sea level pressure (millibars), and date/time of occurrence (UTC). Report data from all sources given in Section a.
- c. Storm total rainfall: Report amount (inches) and duration (dates). In addition, list maximum 1-, 6-, 12-, and 24-hour amounts (inches) identifying date/time (UTC) of occurrence. Report data from all sources given in Section a.

- d. Maximum storm tide heights: Reference storm tide to appropriate datums understood by local authorities. For many portions of the coast, this would be National Geodetic Vertical Datum although some areas use mean lower low water. Report storm tide in feet above the datum, and storm surge/wind waves in feet above the normal, predicted (astronomical) tide level. Identify location and date/time (UTC) of occurrence where possible.
- e. Extent of beach erosion: As appropriate.
- f. Flooding and/or flash flooding in CWA: Report to include date/times (UTC) and locations of occurrence.
- g. Tornadoes in CWA: Report (times and locations).
- h. Storm effects: Such as deaths, injuries, dollar damages, number of people evacuated, etc., within an office's CWA.

#### 7.5.3.4 Format.

Ataa2i CCCC DDHHMM  
PSHxxx

POST TROPICAL CYCLONE REPORT...(TROPICAL CYCLONE TYPE)  
NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE CITY STATE  
time am/pm time\_zone day mon DD YYYY

Wind data

Pressure data

Storm total rainfall

Maximum storm tide heights

Extent of beach erosion

Flooding and/or flash flooding in CWA

Tornadoes in CWA

Storm effects  
\$\$

**Figure 17.** Post Tropical Cyclone Report Format



7.6 Information for Service Assessments. WFOs will forward a copy of media reports, especially newspaper clippings (online and printed) representative of the event and its impacts. Send reports to the appropriate regional headquarters and TPC within 7 days following the issuance of the last product concerning the storm. Reports do not have to include all interviews or radio or television spots concerning the landfall event in each local office's CWA.

7.7 Local Storm Reports (LSR). WFOs will prepare these reports in accordance with LSR instructions.

8. Correction Procedures. Tropical cyclone centers and WFOs should correct products using the following format:

WTNT KNHC 161441 CCA  
TCDAT1

TROPICAL STORM ARTHUR DISCUSSION NUMBER 8...CORRECTED  
NWS TPC/NATIONAL HURRICANE CENTER MIAMI FL  
11 AM EDT TUE JULY 16 2002

CORRECTED FOR (GIVE REASON)

TEXT FOLLOWS....

CCA - If a second correction is necessary, the "A" becomes a "B" (CCB).  
"CORRECTED FOR" is optional but encouraged.

9. Procedures for Populating WFO-Generated Wind Forecast Grids for Tropical Cyclone Events. The following are short-term solutions to be followed by all impacted WFOs for populating WFO wind grids for tropical cyclones. Updates to this directive will take place as better methods for populating WFO-generated wind forecasts are integrated into the Interactive Forecast Preparation System. Additional details regarding these procedures can be found in the Tropical Cyclone Working Group for Populating WFO-Generated Wind Forecast Grids Team Decisions paper issued by the Office of Climate, Water and Weather Services, Marine and Coastal Branch, April, 2003.

9.1 Wind Speed Values Within the 34 kt Wind Radii

**0-24 hours**

Use wind forecast from the TCM (gridded if available) as guidance for locating the 34-, 50- and 64-kt wind radii to maintain synoptic consistency. Apply local knowledge and mesoscale expertise to produce explicit/deterministic wind speed forecasts for all CWA/MAR grids using a

full continuum of values up to the maximum sustained wind value provided by tropical cyclone centers.

**25-36 hours**

Use wind forecast from the TCM (gridded if available) as guidance for locating the 34-, 50- and 64-kt wind radii to maintain synoptic consistency. Apply local knowledge and mesoscale expertise to produce explicit/deterministic wind speed forecasts for all CWA/MAR grids using a full continuum of wind speeds up to 64 kts. For 64 kts and above use the capped value of 64 kts for grid points inside the 64 kt wind radii.

**37-72 hours**

Use wind forecast from the TCM (gridded if available) as guidance for locating the 34 kt and 50 kt wind radii to maintain synoptic consistency. Apply local knowledge to produce explicit/deterministic wind speed forecasts for all CWA/MAR grids using a full continuum of wind speeds up to 50 kts. For 50 kts and above use the capped value of 50 kts for grid points inside the 50 kt wind radii.

**73-120 hours**

Use forecast from the TCM as guidance for locating the center positions to maintain synoptic consistency. During Hurricane Hotline Conference Call coordinate the best means of determining the 34 kt radii (extrapolation of 34 kt radii from 72 hour, model guidance, coordination consensus, etc.). Apply local knowledge to produce explicit/deterministic wind speed forecasts for all CWA/MAR grids using a full continuum of wind speeds up to 34 kts. For 34 kts and above use the capped value of 34 kts for grid points inside the 34 kt wind radii.

**121-168 hours**

Use traditional guidance and WFO discretion to produce explicit/deterministic wind speed forecasts for all CWA/MAR grids using a full continuum of wind speeds up to 30 kts. The choice for 30 kts avoids potential confusion which can result from the automated rounding of 33 kts to 35 kts when generating graphical wind barbs, and with associated textual formatters which convert kts to miles per hour (then round to the nearest 5 mph).

9.2 Wind Speed Values Outside the 34 kt Wind Radii

0-168 hours

Use deterministic wind speed values.

9.3 Wind Direction Values Inside or Outside the 34 kt Wind Radii

0-168 hours

Use deterministic wind direction values.

9.4 Wind Gust Values Inside or Outside the 34 kt Wind Radii. At this time there is no

requirement to produce a gust grid this year over the marine zones. As an option, if a WFO desires to produce a gust grid it will have to be created with little or no guidance.

9.5 Caveat. It is highly recommended the following caveat be placed on all text and graphical products...“Winds in and near tropical cyclones should be used with caution due to uncertainty in forecast track, size, and intensity.”

Appendix A

EXAMPLES OF TROPICAL WEATHER PRODUCTS

Example: Tropical Weather Outlook

ABNT20 KNHC 100855  
TWOAT

TROPICAL WEATHER OUTLOOK  
NWS TPC/NATIONAL HURRICANE CENTER MIAMI FL  
530 AM EDT THU AUG 10 2000

FOR THE NORTH ATLANTIC...CARIBBEAN SEA AND THE GULF OF MEXICO...

THE NATIONAL HURRICANE CENTER IS ISSUING ADVISORIES ON  
HURRICANE ALBERTO AND ON TROPICAL DEPRESSION FOUR.

CLOUDINESS AND SHOWERS ASSOCIATED WITH A TROPICAL WAVE ABOUT  
A COUPLE OF HUNDRED MILES SOUTH OF THE CAPE VERDE ISLANDS ARE  
MOVING WESTWARD. THERE IS SOME POTENTIAL FOR DEVELOPMENT  
DURING THE NEXT FEW DAYS.

A LARGE AREA OF CLOUDINESS AND THUNDERSTORMS ASSOCIATED WITH  
A TROPICAL WAVE HAS DEVELOPED OVER THE NORTHWESTERN  
CARIBBEAN SEA. THIS ACTIVITY IS EXPECTED TO SPREAD  
WEST-NORTHWESTWARD OVER PORTIONS OF CENTRAL AMERICA AND  
YUCATAN DURING THE NEXT DAY OR TWO. THERE ARE NO SIGNS OF  
TROPICAL CYCLONE FORMATION AT THIS TIME.

CLOUDINESS AND THUNDERSTORMS BETWEEN THE BAHAMAS AND  
BERMUDA ARE DECREASING AT THIS TIME. HOWEVER...SOME  
REDEVELOPMENT OF THE SHOWER ACTIVITY IS POSSIBLE DURING THE  
NEXT 24 HOURS.

ELSEWHERE...TROPICAL STORM FORMATION IS NOT EXPECTED THROUGH  
FRIDAY.

FORECAST/ADVISORIES ON TROPICAL DEPRESSION FOUR ARE ISSUED  
UNDER AWIPS HEADER TCMAT4 AND WMO HEADER WTNT24 KNHC. PUBLIC  
ADVISORIES ARE ISSUED UNDER AWIPS HEADER TCPAT4 AND WMO HEADER  
WTNT34 KNHC.

Examples: Mass News Disseminator Headers

TROPICAL DEPRESSION ONE-E ADVISORY NUMBER 1  
TROPICAL STORM ALEX ADVISORY NUMBER 3  
HURRICANE ALEX ADVISORY NUMBER 4  
SUBTROPICAL STORM THREE ADVISORY NUMBER 1

Example: Tropical Storm Public Advisory

WTNT33 KNHC 081500  
TCPAT3

BULLETIN  
TROPICAL STORM FLOYD ADVISORY NUMBER 4  
NWS TPC/NATIONAL HURRICANE CENTER MIAMI FL  
11 AM AST WED SEP 08 1999

...FLOYD MOVING WEST-NORTHWESTWARD IN THE TROPICAL ATLANTIC...

AT 11 AM AST...1500Z...THE CENTER OF TROPICAL STORM FLOYD WAS  
LOCATED NEAR LATITUDE 15.8 NORTH...LONGITUDE 50.0 WEST OR ABOUT  
755 MILES...1210 KM...EAST OF THE LEEWARD ISLANDS.

FLOYD IS MOVING TOWARD THE WEST NORTHWEST NEAR 15 MPH ...24  
KM/HR...AND THIS MOTION IS EXPECTED TO CONTINUE THROUGH TONIGHT.

MAXIMUM SUSTAINED WINDS ARE NEAR 45 MPH... 75 KM/HR...WITH HIGHER  
GUSTS...AND SOME SLOW STRENGTHENING IS EXPECTED DURING THE NEXT  
24 HOURS.

TROPICAL STORM FORCE WINDS EXTEND OUTWARD UP TO 85 MILES...140  
KM FROM THE CENTER.

ESTIMATED MINIMUM CENTRAL PRESSURE IS 1003 MB...29.62 INCHES.

REPEATING THE 11 AM AST POSITION...15.8 N... 50.0 W. MOVEMENT  
TOWARD... WEST NORTHWEST NEAR 15 MPH. MAXIMUM SUSTAINED  
WINDS... 45 MPH. MINIMUM CENTRAL PRESSURE...1003 MB.

THE NEXT ADVISORY WILL BE ISSUED BY THE NATIONAL HURRICANE  
CENTER AT 5 PM AST.

FORECASTER FRANKLIN

Example: Hurricane/Typhoon Public Advisory

TCPAT3  
WTNT33 KNHC 151500

BULLETIN  
HURRICANE FLOYD ADVISORY NUMBER 32  
NWS TPC/NATIONAL HURRICANE CENTER MIAMI FL  
11 AM EDT WED SEP 15 1999

...FRINGES OF HURRICANE CONTINUE TO IMPACT COAST OF NORTH  
FLORIDA  
AND GEORGIA...BUT FLOYD IS HEADING FOR THE CAROLINAS...

AT 11 AM EDT...A TROPICAL STORM WATCH IS EXTENDED NORTHWARD AND  
IS NOW IN EFFECT FROM NORTH OF CHINCOTEAGUE VIRGINIA TO  
SANDYHOOK NEW JERSEY...INCLUDING DELAWARE BAY.

A HURRICANE WARNING REMAINS IN EFFECT FROM TITUSVILLE FLORIDA  
TO THE NORTH CAROLINA/VIRGINIA BORDER...INCLUDING PAMLICO AND  
ALBEMARLE SOUNDS. AT 11 AM EDT...HURRICANE WARNINGS ARE  
DISCONTINUED SOUTH OF TITUSVILLE.

A HURRICANE WATCH CONTINUES IN EFFECT FROM THE NORTH  
CAROLINA/VIRGINIA BORDER TO CHINCOTEAGUE VIRGINIA...INCLUDING  
CHESAPEAKE BAY SOUTH OF SMITH POINT.

INTERESTS ALONG THE FLORIDA EAST COAST SOUTH OF TITUSVILLE  
SHOULD EXERCISE CAUTION UNTIL WINDS AND SEAS SUBSIDE.

AT 11 AM EDT...1500Z...THE CENTER OF HURRICANE FLOYD WAS LOCATED  
NEAR LATITUDE 29.9 NORTH...LONGITUDE 79.0 WEST OR ABOUT 165 MILES  
EAST-SOUTHEAST OF JACKSONVILLE FLORIDA. THIS POSITION IS ALSO  
ABOUT 260 MILES SOUTH OF MYRTLE BEACH SOUTH CAROLINA.

FLOYD IS MOVING TOWARD THE NORTH NORTHWEST NEAR 14 MPH AND A  
GRADUAL TURN TOWARD THE NORTH IS EXPECTED TODAY.

MAXIMUM SUSTAINED WINDS ARE NEAR 125 MPH...205 KM/HR...WITH  
HIGHER GUSTS. LITTLE CHANGE IN STRENGTH IS FORECAST BEFORE  
LANDFALL...WHICH IS EXPECTED TONIGHT NEAR THE BORDER OF SOUTH  
AND NORTH CAROLINA. ALL PREPARATIONS SHOULD BE RUSHED TO  
COMPLETION.

HURRICANE FORCE WINDS EXTEND OUTWARD UP TO 140 MILES...220 KM...FROM THE CENTER...AND TROPICAL STORM FORCE WINDS EXTEND OUTWARD UP TO 230 MILES...370 KM.

THE LATEST MINIMUM CENTRAL PRESSURE REPORTED BY U.S. AIR FORCE HURRICANE HUNTER AIRCRAFT IS 943 MB...27.85 INCHES.

STORM SURGE FLOODING OF 10 TO 13 FEET ABOVE NORMAL TIDE LEVELS...ALONG WITH LARGE AND DANGEROUS BATTERING WAVES...ARE EXPECTED NEAR AND TO THE EAST OF WHERE THE CENTER CROSSES THE COAST. HEAVY SURF ADVISORIES ARE IN EFFECT FOR THE U.S. EAST COAST NORTHWARD TO CHATHAM MASSACHUSETTS. REFER TO STATEMENTS ISSUED BY LOCAL NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE OFFICES FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.

RAINFALL TOTALS OF 5 TO 10 INCHES ARE EXPECTED ALONG THE PATH OF THE HURRICANE.

ISOLATED TORNADOES ARE POSSIBLE OVER THE COASTAL COUNTIES OF SOUTH AND NORTH CAROLINA.

REPEATING THE 11 AM EDT POSITION...29.9 N... 79.0 W. MOVEMENT TOWARD...NORTH NORTHWEST NEAR 14 MPH. MAXIMUM SUSTAINED WINDS...125MPH. MINIMUM CENTRAL PRESSURE... 943 MB.

FOR STORM INFORMATION SPECIFIC TO YOUR AREA...PLEASE MONITOR PRODUCTS ISSUED BY YOUR LOCAL WEATHER OFFICE.

INTERMEDIATE ADVISORIES WILL BE ISSUED BY THE NATIONAL HURRICANE CENTER AT 1 PM EDT AND 3 PM EDT FOLLOWED BY THE NEXT COMPLETE ADVISORY AT 5 PM EDT.

FORECASTER LAWRENCE

Example: Intermediate Public Advisory

WTNT33 KNHC 151900  
TCPAT3

BULLETIN  
HURRICANE FLOYD INTERMEDIATE ADVISORY NUMBER 32B  
NWS TPC/NATIONAL HURRICANE CENTER MIAMI FL

3 PM EDT WED SEP 15 1999

...FRINGES OF HURRICANE CONTINUE TO IMPACT COAST OF NORTH FLORIDA AND GEORGIA...BUT FLOYD IS HEADING FOR THE CAROLINAS...

A HURRICANE WARNING REMAINS IN EFFECT FROM NORTH OF FERNANDINA BEACH FLORIDA TO THE NORTH CAROLINA/VIRGINIA BORDER...INCLUDING PAMLICO AND ALBEMARLE SOUNDS. AT 3 PM EDT...WARNINGS ARE DISCONTINUED FROM FERNANDINA BEACH SOUTHWARD. WARNINGS WILL LIKELY BE DISCONTINUED FOR PORTIONS OF GEORGIA LATER TODAY.

A HURRICANE WATCH REMAINS IN EFFECT FROM THE NORTH CAROLINA/VIRGINIA BORDER TO CHINCOTEAGUE VIRGINIA...INCLUDING CHESAPEAKE BAY SOUTH OF SMITH POINT.

A TROPICAL STORM WATCH REMAINS IN EFFECT FROM NORTH OF CHINCOTEAGUE VIRGINIA TO MONTAUK POINT LONG ISLAND...INCLUDING DELAWARE BAY AND LONG ISLAND SOUND.

INTERESTS ALONG THE FLORIDA EAST COAST SHOULD EXERCISE CAUTION UNTIL WINDS AND SEAS SUBSIDE.

AT 3 PM EDT...1900Z...THE CENTER OF HURRICANE FLOYD WAS LOCATED NEAR LATITUDE 30.8 NORTH...LONGITUDE 79.1 WEST OR ABOUT 200 MILES SOUTH OF MYRTLE BEACH SOUTH CAROLINA.

FLOYD IS MOVING ALMOST DUE NORTHWARD AT 15 MPH AND THIS MOTION IS EXPECTED TO CONTINUE TODAY WITH A GRADUAL TURN TOWARD THE NORTH-NORTHEAST ON THURSDAY.

MAXIMUM SUSTAINED WINDS HAVE DECREASED TO NEAR 120 MPH...WITH HIGHER GUSTS. ALTHOUGH THE HURRICANE HAS BEEN SLOWLY WEAKENING...IT IS OVER THE WARM WATERS OF THE GULF STREAM COULD MAINTAIN ITS PRESENT STRENGTH UNTIL LANDFALL TONIGHT. ALL PREPARATIONS IN THE WARNING AREA SHOULD BE RUSHED TO COMPLETION.

HURRICANE FORCE WINDS EXTEND OUTWARD UP TO 140 MILES...220 KM... FROM THE CENTER...AND TROPICAL STORM FORCE WINDS EXTEND OUTWARD UP TO 230 MILES...370 KM.

THE LATEST MINIMUM CENTRAL PRESSURE REPORTED BY U.S. AIR FORCE HURRICANE HUNTER AIRCRAFT IS 947 MB...27.96 INCHES.



**NWSI 10-601 JUNE 13, 2003**

STORM SURGE FLOODING OF 10 TO 13 FEET ABOVE NORMAL TIDE LEVELS...ALONG WITH LARGE AND DANGEROUS BATTERING WAVES...ARE EXPECTED NEAR AND TO THE EAST OF WHERE THE CENTER CROSSES THE COAST.

HEAVY SURF ADVISORIES ARE IN EFFECT FOR THE U.S. EAST COAST NORTHWARD TO CHATHAM MASSACHUSETTS. REFER TO STATEMENTS ISSUED BY LOCAL NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE OFFICES FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.

RAINFALL TOTALS OF 5 TO 10 INCHES ARE EXPECTED ALONG THE PATH OF THE HURRICANE.

ISOLATED TORNADOES ARE POSSIBLE OVER THE COASTAL COUNTIES OF SOUTH AND NORTH CAROLINA.

FOR STORM INFORMATION SPECIFIC TO YOUR AREA...PLEASE MONITOR PRODUCTS ISSUED BY YOUR LOCAL WEATHER OFFICE.

REPEATING THE 3 PM EDT POSITION...30.8 N... 79.1 W. MOVEMENT TOWARD...NORTH NEAR 15 MPH. MAXIMUM SUSTAINED WINDS...120 MPH. MINIMUM CENTRAL PRESSURE... 947 MB.

THE NEXT ADVISORY WILL BE ISSUED BY THE NATIONAL HURRICANE CENTER AT 5 PM EDT.

FORECASTER LAWRENCE

Example: Special Public Advisory

WTNT33 KNHC 241309  
TCPAT3

BULLETIN  
HURRICANE ANDREW SPECIAL ADVISORY NUMBER 25  
NWS TPC/NATIONAL HURRICANE CENTER MIAMI FL  
900 AM EDT MON AUG 24 1992

...HURRICANE ANDREW MOVING INTO THE GULF OF MEXICO...

HURRICANE WARNINGS REMAIN POSTED FOR THE FLORIDA WEST COAST SOUTH OF VENICE TO FLAMINGO AND FOR LAKE OKEECHOBEE. AT 9 AM EDT A HURRICANE WATCH WILL GO INTO EFFECT FOR THE NORTHERN GULF

**NWSI 10-601 JUNE 13, 2003**

COAST FROM MOBILE ALABAMA TO SABINE PASS TEXAS. ALL OTHER POSTED WATCHES AND WARNINGS ARE DISCONTINUED.

WIND GUSTS TO HURRICANE FORCE CONTINUE TO OCCUR ALONG THE SOUTHEAST FLORIDA COAST BUT WILL GRADUALLY DIMINISH DURING THE DAY. SMALL CRAFT ADVISORIES REMAIN IN EFFECT. RESIDENTS IN THESE AREAS SHOULD MONITOR LOCAL NWS OFFICES FOR THE LATEST FORECASTS AND CONDITIONS IN THEIR AREA.

AT 9 AM EDT THE CENTER OF HURRICANE ANDREW WAS LOCATED NEAR LATITUDE 25.6 NORTH AND LONGITUDE 81.8 WEST OR APPROXIMATELY 45 MILES SOUTH OF NAPLES FLORIDA.

HURRICANE ANDREW IS MOVING TOWARD THE WEST AT 18 MPH. THIS MOTION IS EXPECTED TO CONTINUE THIS MORNING WITH A GRADUAL TURN TO THE WEST NORTHWEST LATER TODAY.

MAXIMUM SUSTAINED WINDS ARE NEAR 140 MPH. LITTLE CHANGE IN STRENGTH IS LIKELY DURING THE NEXT 24 HOURS.

HURRICANE FORCE WINDS EXTEND OUTWARD TO 30 MILES...50 KM FROM THE CENTER WITH TROPICAL STORM FORCE WINDS EXTENDING OUTWARD TO 140 MILES. ESTIMATED MINIMUM CENTRAL PRESSURE IS 945 MB...27.91 INCHES.

STORM SURGES OF 5 TO 8 FEET ARE POSSIBLE ON THE FLORIDA WEST COAST NEAR AND TO THE SOUTH OF THE CENTER FOLLOWING PASSAGE OF THE HURRICANE. ALONG THE SOUTHEAST COAST OF FLORIDA STORM SURGE TIDES ARE DECREASING. PRELIMINARY REPORTS FROM THE SOUTH FLORIDA WATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICT INDICATE A STORM SURGE OF 8 FEET ABOVE NORMAL WAS RECORDED IN BISCAYNE BAY NEAR HOMESTEAD FLORIDA.

RAINFALL AMOUNTS OF 5 TO 8 INCHES AND ISOLATED TORNADOES ARE POSSIBLE ACROSS SOUTHERN AND CENTRAL FLORIDA TODAY.

FOR STORM INFORMATION SPECIFIC TO YOUR AREA...PLEASE MONITOR PRODUCTS ISSUED BY YOUR LOCAL WEATHER OFFICE.

REPEATING THE 9 AM EDT POSITION...LATITUDE 25.6 NORTH AND LONGITUDE 81.8 WEST AND MOVING TOWARD THE WEST AT 18 MPH. MAXIMUM SUSTAINED WINDS NEAR 140 MPH. MINIMUM CENTRAL PRESSURE OF 945 MB...27.91 INCHES.

NWSI 10-601 JUNE 13, 2003

THE NEXT SCHEDULED ADVISORY WILL BE ISSUED BY THE NATIONAL  
HURRICANE CENTER AT 11 AM EDT MON.

Example: Public Advisory Correction

WTNT31 KNHC 240855 CCA  
TCPAT3

HURRICANE ANDREW ADVISORY NUMBER 25...CORRECTED  
NWS TPC/NATIONAL HURRICANE CENTER MIAMI FL  
500 AM EDT MON AUG 24 1992

CORRECTED FOR CENTRAL PRESSURE...

BODY OF TEXT

Example: Hurricane Forecast/Advisory

NOTE: As part of the header, a code string is appended at the end of the line "NWS  
TPC/NATIONAL HURRICANE CENTER MIAMI FL"

Format: NWS TPC/NATIONAL HURRICANE CENTER MIAMI FL BSNOYR  
where: (BS) is the basin (AL, EP or CP)  
where: (NO) is the tropical cyclone number (01, 02, 03,...99)  
where: (YR) is four digits of the year.

WTNT25 KNHC 230300  
TCMAT5

HURRICANE ISIDORE FORECAST/ADVISORY NUMBER 28  
NWS TPC/NATIONAL HURRICANE CENTER MIAMI FL AL102002  
0300Z MON SEP 23 2002

A HURRICANE WARNING REMAINS IN EFFECT ALONG THE GULF OF MEXICO AND  
CARIBBEAN COASTS OF THE YUCATAN PENINSULA FROM CAMPECHE NORTH  
AND EASTWARD TO TULUM...INCLUDING THE ISLAND OF COZUMEL.

HURRICANE CENTER LOCATED NEAR 20.8N 89.5W AT 23/0300Z  
POSITION ACCURATE WITHIN 20 NM

PRESENT MOVEMENT TOWARD THE SOUTHWEST OR 220 DEGREES AT 4 KT

ESTIMATED MINIMUM CENTRAL PRESSURE 950 MB  
MAX SUSTAINED WINDS 90 KT WITH GUSTS TO 110 KT.

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64 KT..... 45NE 25SE 25SW 45NW.  
50 KT..... 75NE 50SE 50SW 75NW.  
34 KT.....200NE 130SE 100SW 150NW.  
12 FT SEAS..300NE 200SE 150SW 300NW.

WINDS AND SEAS VARY GREATLY IN EACH QUADRANT. RADII IN NAUTICAL MILES ARE THE LARGEST RADII EXPECTED ANYWHERE IN THAT QUADRANT.

REPEAT...CENTER LOCATED NEAR 20.8N 89.5W AT 23/0300Z  
AT 23/0000Z CENTER WAS LOCATED NEAR 21.0N 89.4W

FORECAST VALID 23/1200Z 20.7N 90.3W  
MAX WIND 80 KT...GUSTS 100 KT.  
64 KT... 40NE 20SE 25SW 40NW.  
50 KT... 60NE 40SE 40SW 60NW.  
34 KT...180NE 60SE 60SW 150NW.

FORECAST VALID 24/0000Z 21.0N 91.0W  
MAX WIND 95 KT...GUSTS 115 KT.  
64 KT... 45NE 25SE 25SW 45NW.  
50 KT... 75NE 50SE 50SW 75NW.  
34 KT...200NE 150SE 100SW 150NW.

FORECAST VALID 24/1200Z 21.8N 92.0W  
MAX WIND 115 KT...GUSTS 140 KT.  
64 KT... 60NE 45SE 45SW 60NW.  
50 KT...100NE 75SE 75SW 100NW.  
34 KT...200NE 150SE 125SW 180NW.

FORECAST VALID 25/0000Z 22.8N 92.5W  
MAX WIND 125 KT...GUSTS 155 KT.  
50 KT...100NE 100SE 75SW 100NW.  
34 KT...200NE 200SE 150SW 200NW.

FORECAST VALID 26/0000Z 25.0N 93.0W  
MAX WIND 125 KT...GUSTS 155 KT.  
50 KT...100NE 100SE 75SW 100NW.  
34 KT...200NE 200SE 150SW 200NW.

EXTENDED OUTLOOK. NOTE...ERRORS FOR TRACK HAVE AVERAGED NEAR 275 NM ON DAY 4 AND 375 NM ON DAY 5...AND FOR INTENSITY NEAR 20 KT EACH DAY

OUTLOOK VALID 27/0000Z 22.8N 92.5W  
MAX WIND 100 KT...GUSTS 120 KT.

OUTLOOK VALID 28/0000Z 25.0N 93.0W  
MAX WIND 90 KT...GUSTS 110 KT.

REQUEST FOR 3 HOURLY SHIP REPORTS WITHIN 300 MILES OF 20.8N 89.5W

NEXT ADVISORY AT 23/0900Z

FORECASTER PASCH

Example: Hurricane Forecast Discussion

WTNT45 KNHC 230300  
TCDAT5

HURRICANE ISIDORE DISCUSSION NUMBER 28  
NWS TPC/NATIONAL HURRICANE CENTER MIAMI FL  
11 PM EDT SUN SEP 22 2002

THE CENTER HAS MOVED SOUTH OF THE SHORT-TERM FORECAST TRACK...AND MOVED INLAND OVER NORTHWESTERN YUCATAN A FEW HOURS AGO. THUS THE CYCLONE IS WEAKENING...AND WILL CONTINUE TO DO SO UNTIL IT MOVES BACK OVER WATER. ASIDE FROM THE INTERACTION WITH LAND...ATMOSPHERIC AND OCEANIC CONDITIONS REMAIN QUITE FAVORABLE FOR INTENSIFICATION SO THE OFFICIAL FORECAST CALLS FOR ISIDORE TO RECOVER ITS PREVIOUS INTENSITY AND MORE...PRESUMING THAT IT RE-ENTERS THE GULF TOMORROW. THE OFFICIAL WIND SPEED FORECASTS BY DAYS 2 AND 3 ARE BACK TO THOSE SHOWN IN THE PREVIOUS ADVISORY. HOWEVER...TROPICAL CYCLONE INTENSITY FORECASTING HAS A LOT OF UNCERTAINTIES. IF THE INNER CORE STRUCTURE IS SEVERELY DISRUPTED BY THE CYCLONES TRANSIT OVER LAND...IT MAY NOT BE ABLE TO RE-INTENSIFY AS MUCH AS ANTICIPATED.

THE FORWARD SPEED APPEARS TO HAVE SLOWED AND CURRENT MOTION IS ESTIMATED TO BE A SOUTHWESTWARD DRIFT...220/4. THE MORE SOUTHERLY MOTION WAS PROBABLY THE RESULT OF MID-LEVEL RIDGING TO THE WEST-NORTHWEST OF ISIDORE. GLOBAL MODELS AND THE GFDL HURRICANE MODEL AGREE THAT THE SYSTEM WILL TURN BACK TO THE WEST AND NORTHWEST WITHIN 12 TO 24 HOURS. AFTERWARDS...A MID-TROPOSPHERIC RIDGE SHOULD BEGIN TO BUILD TO THE EAST OF ISIDORE...WHICH SHOULD

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INDUCE A MORE NORTHWARD MOTION. NOT MUCH INCREASE IN FORWARD SPEED IS EXPECTED UNTIL A MID-LATITUDE TROUGH BEGINS TO AFFECT THE SYSTEM...PROBABLY BEYOND THIS FORECAST PERIOD.

THE THREE-DAY FORECAST POINT IMPLIES AN EVENTUAL THREAT TO EITHER THE NORTHWEST OR NORTHERN GULF OF MEXICO COAST...HOWEVER IT IS STILL TOO EARLY TO BE MORE SPECIFIC ABOUT THE THREAT.

FORECASTER PASCH

FORECAST POSITIONS AND MAX WINDS

INITIAL	23/0300Z	20.8N	89.5W	90 KT
12HR VT	23/1200Z	20.7N	90.3W	80 KT
24HR VT	24/0000Z	21.0N	91.0W	95 KT
36HR VT	24/1200Z	21.8N	92.0W	115 KT
48HR VT	25/0000Z	22.8N	92.5W	125 KT
72HR VT	26/0000Z	25.0N	93.0W	125 KT
96HR VT	27/0000Z	27.0N	92.5W	100 KT
120HR VT	28/0000Z	29.0N	92.0W	90 KT

NNNN

Example: Tropical Cyclone Update from - CPHC

WTOA60 PHFO 222000  
TCUCP

HURRICANE INIKI TROPICAL CYCLONE UPDATE  
CENTRAL PACIFIC HURRICANE CENTER/WEATHER FORECAST OFFICE  
HONOLULU HI  
100 PM PST SAT AUG 22 1992

...RECONNAISSANCE AIRCRAFT INDICATE WINDS IN INIKI HAVE REACHED HURRICANE STRENGTH...

SHORTLY AFTER 1 PM PST...AIR FORCE RESERVE RECONNAISSANCE AIRCRAFT INDICATED MAXIMUM SUSTAINED WINDS IN TROPICAL STORM INIKI HAD INCREASED TO HURRICANE FORCE. DETAILS WILL FOLLOW IN A SPECIAL HURRICANE ADVISORY AT 2 PM PST.

Example: Tropical Cyclone Position Estimate

WTNT51 KNHC 190755  
TCEAT

HURRICANE HUGO...POSITION ESTIMATE  
NWS TPC/NATIONAL HURRICANE CENTER MIAMI FL  
300 AM AST TUE SEP 19 1989

AT 3 AM AST THE CENTER OF HURRICANE HUGO WAS ESTIMATED NEAR  
LATITUDE 20.7 NORTH AND LONGITUDE 67.3 WEST. THIS IS  
APPROXIMATELY 155 MILES NORTH NORTHWEST OF SAN JUAN PUERTO  
RICO AND 220 MILES EAST SOUTHEAST OF GRAND TURK ISLAND OF THE  
BAHAMAS.

LAWRENCE

Example: Tropical Cyclone Summary - Fixes

TXPN40 PHFO 120017  
TCSCP

CENTRAL PACIFIC TROPICAL CYCLONE SUMMARY - FIXES  
CENTRAL PACIFIC HURRICANE CENTER/WEATHER FORECAST OFFICE  
HONOLULU HAWAII  
3 PM HST APR 12 2000

TROPICAL DISTURBANCE LOCATED NEAR 13.9N 152.2W AT 11/2330 UTC  
BASED ON GOES VIS DATA AND ANIMATION. POSITION ACCURATE WITHIN  
45 NM. ESTIMATED MAXIMUM 1 MINUTE WIND SPEED 25 KT. MOVEMENT  
TOWARD 295 DEGREES AT 14 KT OVER THE PAST 6 HOURS.

T1.5/1.5/D/17.5 HOURS

REMARKS: LOW LEVEL CIRCULATION CENTER (LLCC) IS MORE THAN THREE  
FOURTHS OF A DEGREE FROM DENSE OVERCAST...YIELDING A DATA T OF  
1.5. MET AGREES. SYSTEM NOT IDENTIFIABLE USING PATTERN T. MAIN  
CONVECTION IS 85 NM TO THE EAST/SOUTHEAST OF THE LLCC AND HAS  
WEAKENED CONSIDERABLY OVER THE PAST SIX HOURS.

Example: Strike Probabilities of Tropical Cyclone Conditions

WTNT71 KNHC 150900  
SPFAT3

HURRICANE FLOYD PROBABILITIES NUMBER 31  
NWS TPC/NATIONAL HURRICANE CENTER MIAMI FL  
5 AM EDT WED SEP 15 1999

PROBABILITIES FOR GUIDANCE IN HURRICANE PROTECTION PLANNING BY  
GOVERNMENT AND DISASTER OFFICIALS

AT 5 AM EDT...0900Z...THE CENTER OF FLOYD WAS LOCATED NEAR  
LATITUDE 28.8 NORTH...LONGITUDE 78.8 WEST

CHANCES OF CENTER OF THE HURRICANE PASSING WITHIN 65 NAUTICAL  
MILES OF LISTED LOCATIONS THROUGH 2AM EDT SAT SEP 18 1999

LOCATION	A	B	C	D	E	LOCATION	A	B	C	D	E
33.2N 79.1W	38	2	X	X	40	PROVIDENCE RI	X	X	3	13	16
36.3N 78.0W	X	26	6	X	32	NANTUCKET MA	X	X	2	12	14
40.0N 75.0W	X	X	18	3	21	HYANNIS MA	X	X	2	12	14
COCOA BEACH FL	5	X	X	1	6	BOSTON MA	X	X	2	13	15
DAYTONA BEACH FL	20	X	X	X	20	PORTLAND ME	X	X	1	14	15
JACKSONVILLE FL	25	X	X	X	25	BAR HARBOR ME	X	X	X	12	12
SAVANNAH GA	36	1	X	X	37	EASTPORT ME	X	X	X	11	11
CHARLESTON SC	41	1	X	X	42	ST JOHN NB	X	X	X	10	10
MYRTLE BEACH SC	30	7	X	X	37	MONCTON NB	X	X	X	9	9
WILMINGTON NC	15	17	1	X	33	YARMOUTH NS	X	X	X	9	9
MOREHEAD CITY NC	5	19	3	1	28	HALIFAX NS	X	X	X	7	7
CAPE HATTERAS NC	1	13	8	X	22	SABLE ISLAND NS	X	X	X	2	2
NORFOLK VA	X	11	15	X	26	SYDNEY NS	X	X	X	3	3
OCEAN CITY MD	X	2	19	1	22	EDDY POINT NS	X	X	X	4	4
ATLANTIC CITY NJ	X	X	17	4	21	PTX BASQUES NFLD	X	X	X	3	3
NEW YORK CITY NY	X	X	12	7	19	BURGeo NFLD	X	X	X	2	2
MONTAUK POINT NY	X	X	5	11	16						

COLUMN DEFINITION PROBABILITIES IN PERCENT  
A IS PROBABILITY FROM NOW TO 2AM THU  
FOLLOWING ARE ADDITIONAL PROBABILITIES



B FROM 2AM THU TO 2PM THU  
C FROM 2PM THU TO 2AM FRI  
D FROM 2AM FRI TO 2AM SAT  
E IS TOTAL PROBABILITY FROM NOW TO 2AM SAT  
X MEANS LESS THAN ONE PERCENT

FORECASTER GUINEY

NOTE: Above probability table is provided as an example depicting the format. The probabilities included do not necessarily agree with the predicted forecast positions.

Example: Subtropical Cyclone Public Advisory

WTNT31 KNHC 040255  
TCPAT1

BULLETIN  
SUBTROPICAL DEPRESSION ONE ADVISORY NUMBER 2  
NWS TPC/NATIONAL HURRICANE CENTER MIAMI FL  
11 PM EDT WED OCT 04 2000

...SUBTROPICAL DEPRESSION TURNS EAST-NORTHEAST WITH LITTLE  
CHANGE IN STRENGTH...

AT 11 PM EDT...0300Z...THE CENTER OF THE SUBTROPICAL DEPRESSION  
WAS LOCATED NEAR LATITUDE 29.8 NORTH...LONGITUDE 79.5 WEST  
OR ABOUT 105 MILES...165 KM...EAST-NORTHEAST OF DAYTONA BEACH  
FLORIDA.

THE DEPRESSION IS MOVING TOWARD THE EAST-NORTHEAST NEAR 9 MPH  
...15 KM/HR...AND THIS MOTION IS EXPECTED TO CONTINUE FOR THE NEXT  
24 HOURS.

MAXIMUM SUSTAINED WINDS ARE NEAR 35 MPH... 55 KM/HR...WITH HIGHER  
GUSTS....MAINLY WELL TO THE EAST AND SOUTHEAST OF THE CENTER.  
SOME STRENGTHENING IS FORECAST DURING THE NEXT 24 HOURS.

THE LATEST MINIMUM CENTRAL PRESSURE REPORTED BY A NOAA  
HURRICANE HUNTER AIRCRAFT IS 1010 MB...29.83 INCHES.

REPEATING THE 11 PM EDT POSITION...29.8 N... 79.5 W. MOVEMENT  
TOWARD...EAST-NORTHEAST NEAR 9 MPH. MAXIMUM SUSTAINED

WINDS... 35 MPH. MINIMUM CENTRAL PRESSURE...1010 MB.  
THE NEXT ADVISORY WILL BE ISSUED BY THE NATIONAL HURRICANE  
CENTER AT 5 AM EDT...THURSDAY.

FORECASTER BEVEN

Example: Public Advisory (previously Storm Summary)

WTNT31 KWNH 291658  
TCPAT1

PUBLIC ADVISORY NUMBER 58 FOR DEPRESSION GEORGES  
NWS HYDROMETEOROLOGICAL PREDICTION CENTER CAMP SPRINGS MD  
1200 PM CDT TUE SEP 29 1998

AT 1000 AM CDT THE CENTER OF CIRCULATION ASSOCIATED WITH  
"GEORGES" WAS LOCATED NEAR 31.1N 87.9W...OR ROUGHLY 35 MILES  
NORTH NORTHEAST OF MOBILE ALABAMA. MAXIMUM SUSTAINED WINDS  
WERE JUST OVER 30 MPH WITH OCCASIONAL GUSTS OVER 40 MPH..AND  
GRADUAL WEAKENING IS EXPECTED TO CONTINUE DURING THE NEXT 24  
HOURS AS IT SLOWLY MOVES TOWARD THE NORTHEAST ACROSS SOUTH  
AND CENTRAL ALABAMA.

AT THE PRESENT TIME...RADAR AND SATELLITE IMAGERY IS STILL  
SHOWING A WELL-DEFINED CIRCULATION WITH "GEORGES." LARGE  
AMOUNTS OF MOISTURE FROM THE GULF OF MEXICO ARE STREAMING  
NORTHWARD AROUND THE EASTERN SIDE OF THE SYSTEM. THIS  
MOISTURE HAS LED TO AN EXTENSIVE AREA OF HEAVY RAIN WITH  
EMBEDDED THUNDERSTORMS AS FAR NORTH AS NORTH GEORGIA...WHERE  
THE MOISTURE IS INTERACTING WITH A COLD FRONT MOVING THROUGH  
THE EASTERN STATES. MEANWHILE...DRY AIR BEING WRAPPED AROUND  
WEST SIDE OF THE CIRCULATION HAS BROUGHT AN END TO THE HEAVY  
RAIN OVER SOUTH AND EAST MISSISSIPPI...WHERE ONLY LIGHT SHOWERS  
REMAIN.

THE BIG STORY NOW WITH "GEORGES" WILL CONTINUE TO BE THE  
EXTREMELY HEAVY RAINFALL ALONG WITH THE THREAT OF TORNADOES  
ALONG ITS EAST EDGE. BANDS OF TORRENTIAL RAIN ARE CONTINUING TO  
MOVE RAPIDLY ACROSS THE WEST FLORIDA PANHANDLE INTO ADJACENT  
SOUTH ALABAMA. THIS WILL ADD TO THE VERY HIGH RAINFALL TOTALS  
THAT HAVE OCCURRED SINCE THE STORM MADE LANDFALL OVER SOUTH  
MISSISSIPPI EARLY MONDAY MORNING.

RAINFALL TOTALS OVER THE PERIOD FROM SATURDAY THROUGH MONDAY INCLUDE:

...ALABAMA...

BAY MINNETTE (BALDWIN CO)	14.55 INCHES
ALABAMA PORT (MOBILE CO)	13.66 INCHES
MOBILE AIRPORT	12.20 INCHES
AXIS (MOBILE CO)	10.00 INCHES
CHATOM (WASHINGTON CO)	9.80 INCHES
SEMINOLE	9.43 INCHES

...FLORIDA...

MUNSON (SANTA ROSA CO)	25.06 INCHES
PENSACOLA AIRPORT (ESCAMBIA CO)	10.08 INCHES
NICEVILLE (OKALOOSA CO)	10.08 INCHES

...MISSISSIPPI...

LEAKESVILLE (GREENE CO)	8.29 INCHES
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SATELLITE AND RADAR ESTIMATES INDICATE SOME LOCATIONS IN SOUTHEAST MISSISSIPPI...SOUTHWEST ALABAMA...AND WEST FLORIDA PANHANDLE HAVE RECEIVED OVER 30 INCHES OF RAIN SINCE EARLY SUNDAY MORNING.

AS A RESULT OF THE EXCESSIVE RAINFALL...THERE ARE FLASH FLOOD WATCHES IN EFFECT TODAY AND TONIGHT FOR LARGE PORTIONS OF SOUTH AND CENTRAL ALABAMA...THE WEST FLORIDA PANHANDLE...AND WEST AND SOUTHWEST GEORGIA. IN ADDITION...SINCE DECAYING TROPICAL SYSTEMS FREQUENTLY PRODUCE TORNADOES AFTER MAKING LANDFALL...A TORNADO WATCH IS IN EFFECT UNTIL 700 PM CDT FOR THE FLORIDA PANHANDLE...SOUTHWEST AND WEST CENTRAL GEORGIA...SOUTHEAST ALABAMA...AND THE NEARBY COASTAL WATERS.

THE NEXT STORM SUMMARY WILL BE ISSUED BY HPC AT 600 PM CDT.

MAUSSER/FORECAST OPERATIONS BRANCH

Example: Tropical Weather Discussion

AXNT20 KNHC 141112  
TWDAT

TROPICAL WEATHER DISCUSSION  
NWS TPC/NATIONAL HURRICANE CENTER MIAMI FL  
805 AM EDT MON 14 APR 2003

TROPICAL WEATHER DISCUSSION FOR NORTH AMERICA...CENTRAL AMERICA...GULF OF MEXICO...CARIBBEAN SEA...AND ATLANTIC OCEAN TO THE AFRICAN COAST FROM THE EQUATOR TO 32N INCLUDING NORTHERN SECTIONS OF SOUTH AMERICA. THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IS BASED ON SATELLITE IMAGERY...WEATHER OBSERVATIONS...RADAR...AND METEOROLOGICAL ANALYSIS.

BASED ON 0600 UTC SURFACE ANALYSIS AND SATELLITE IMAGERY THROUGH 1015 UTC.

SPECIAL FEATURES...  
NONE.

TROPICAL WAVES/ITCZ...  
AXIS OF ITCZ-RELATED CLOUDS/CONVECTION IS CENTERED ALONG 4N1W 2N15W 3N25W 1N35W 3N47W 2N51W. SCATTERED MODERATE CONVECTION FROM 1N-4N BETWEEN 7W-10W. ISOLATED MODERATE TO STRONG CONVECTION WITHIN 30 NM EITHER SIDE OF AXIS FROM 15W-35W.

MIDDLE/UPPER LEVEL SYNOPTIC FEATURES...  
A MID/UPPER LEVEL LOW ALONG THE SE UNITED STATES COAST NEAR GEORGIA AND A SHORTWAVE TROUGH EXTENDING SEWD TO THE BAHAMAS REMAIN THE PRIMARY WEATHER MAKER. DIVERGENCE AHEAD OF THE SHORTWAVE TROUGH HAS INCREASED OVERNIGHT AS THE FEATURE LIFTS NEWD AND BECOMES NEGATIVELY TILTED PRODUCING SHOWERS/THUNDERSTORMS ALONG A SURFACE FRONTAL BOUNDARY FROM THE WINDWARD PASSAGE THROUGH TO 30N56W. MODERATE CONVECTION HAS DEVELOPED DURING THE LAST FEW HOURS IN THE VICINITY OF THE S BAHAMAS AS THE AFORMENTIONED SHORTWAVE TROUGH INTERACTS WITH THE ENTRANCE REGION OF A STRONG 70-120 KT UPPER JET...FROM THE BAHAMAS NEWD OVER THE ATLC E OF BERMUDA. THIS ACTIVITY SHOULD EXPAND NWD ALONG THE FRONTAL BOUNDARY DURING THE DAY AS THE SHORTWAVE/JET CONTINUE TO LIFT

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NEWD. TO THE WEST...MID/UPPER LEVEL RIDGING...CURRENTLY OVER E MEXICO AND THE CENTRAL UNITED STATES...CONTINUES TO EXPAND EWD OVER THE GLFMEX. CONFLUENT FLOW BETWEEN THE RIDGE AND SHORTWAVE TROUGH TO THE EAST IS PRODUCING A LARGE AREA OF MODERATE TO STRONG SUBSIDENCE AND DRY/TRANQUIL WEATHER OVER THE ENTIRE GLFMEX...NW CARIBBEAN...AND EXTREME W SUBTROPICAL ATLC W OF SHORTWAVE TROUGH....text continues....

Example: Aviation Tropical Cyclone Advisory

FKNT21 KNHC 151422  
TCANT1

TROPICAL STORM ARTHUR ICAO ADVISORY NUMBER 4  
NWS TPC/NATIONAL HURRICANE CENTER MIAMI FL  
1500Z MON JULY 15 2002

DTG:	20020923/0900Z
TCAC:	KNHC
TC:	ISIDORE
NR:	029
PSN:	N2024 W08948
MOV:	SSW 04KT
C:	0952HPA
MAX WIND:	065KT
FCST PSN + 12 HR:	231800 N2018 W09036
FCST MAX WIND + 12 HR:	060KT
FCST PSN + 18 HR:	240000 N///// W/////
FCST MAX WIND + 18 HR:	///KT
FCST PSN + 24 HR:	240600 N2112 W09142
FCST MAX WIND + 24 HR:	075KT
NXT MSG:	20020923/1500Z

Example: Hurricane Local Statement

WTUS84 KBRO 141603  
HLSBRO  
TXZ251-254>257-141900-

HURRICANE LOCAL STATEMENT  
NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE BROWNSVILLE TX  
1100 AM CDT MON AUG 14 2000

...DEPRESSION STRENGTHENS TO TROPICAL STORM BERYL...  
...HURRICANE WARNINGS ARE POSTED FOR THE LOWER TEXAS COAST...

THIS STATEMENT DETAILS SPECIFIC PREPAREDNESS AND SAFETY ACTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN THE DEEP SOUTH TEXAS COUNTIES OF CAMERON...WILLACY...AND KENEDY.

...FLOOD INFORMATION...

BERYL HAS THE POTENTIAL OF PRODUCING TORRENTIAL RAINFALL THAT COULD CAUSE FLOODING ACROSS DEEP SOUTH TEXAS AS IT MOVES INLAND BECAUSE OF IT'S VERY SLOW SPEED. IT IS FORECAST TO MOVE AT ONLY 5 MPH. AT THIS TIME...ABOUT 5 TO 10 INCHES OF RAINFALL IS EXPECTED. HOWEVER... RAINFALL AMOUNTS COULD BE EVEN HIGHER. A FLASH FLOOD WATCH WILL LIKELY BE ISSUED THIS AFTERNOON TO BE IN EFFECT TONIGHT AND TUESDAY FOR ALL OF DEEP SOUTH TEXAS.

REMEMBER THAT IN THE PAST 30 YEARS INLAND FLOODING FROM TROPICAL CYCLONES HAVE KILLED MORE PEOPLE EACH YEAR THAN ANY OTHER TROPICAL WEATHER PHENOMENA. PLEASE...IF YOU ENCOUNTER A FLOODED ROADWAY...TURN AROUND AND FIND AN ALTERNATE ROUTE.

...STORM SURGE...

HURRICANE TIDES OF 1 TO 3 FEET ABOVE NORMAL WILL FLOOD BEACHES AND LOW LYING AREAS OF SOUTH PADRE ISLAND BEGINNING EARLY TUESDAY MORNING.

A STORM SURGE OF 2 TO 5 FEET CAN BE EXPECTED NEAR AND TO THE NORTH OF WHERE THE HURRICANE MAKES LANDFALL. PERSONS LIVING IN TRAILERS OR MOBILE HOMES IN WILLACY...CAMERON...AND KENEDY COUNTIES SHOULD CONSIDER LOCKING UP THEIR HOMES...TURNING OFF UTILITIES AND LEAVING FOR INLAND AREAS UNTIL THE STORM HAS PASSED IF LOCAL OFFICIALS CALL FOR EVACUATION.

ABOVE NORMAL TIDES AND HIGH SURF WILL CAUSE CONSIDERABLE BEACH EROSION. STRONG RIP CURRENTS ARE EXPECTED...AND GOING INTO THE GULF WATERS NOW COULD RESULT IN DROWNING OR BEING SWEEPED INTO THE OPEN WATERS. SMALL CRAFT SHOULD BE IN DRY STORAGE...AND SHRIMPING AND OTHER COMMERCIAL VESSELS SHOULD BE IN TRADITIONAL SAFE HARBORS. CRAFT LEFT IN THE WATER...ESPECIALLY THE SHRIMP BASIN WHICH IS EXPOSED TO STRONG WINDS...SHOULD BE WELL SECURED TO MINIMIZE DAMAGE FROM ROLLING FORCES CAUSED BY HIGH WINDS AND WAVES. WITH THE EXPECTATION OF HIGH WINDS BY TUESDAY...ATTEMPTS TO SECURE BOATS AND GENERAL PREPAREDNESS SHOULD BEGIN NOW.

...WIND INFORMATION...

AT 1000 AM THE WINDS WERE 50 MPH WITH HIGHER GUSTS. WINDS ARE EXPECTED TO INCREASE STEADILY TONIGHT ALONG THE LOWER TEXAS COAST...AND COULD REACH HURRICANE FORCE ON TUESDAY IF BERYL CONTINUES TO STRENGTHEN. IF THE EYE OF A HURRICANE PASSES OVER THE AREA...WINDS WILL DROP SUDDENLY...POSSIBLY TO NEAR CALM...AND SKIES WILL CLEAR. DO NOT MISTAKE THIS FOR THE END OF THE STORM. THE WINDS WILL RETURN SUDDENLY...AND JUST AS STRONG...WITHIN MINUTES TO UP TO AN HOUR FROM THE OPPOSITE DIRECTION.

...TORNADOES...

TORNADOES ARE ALWAYS POSSIBLE WITH THE ADVANCE OF HURRICANE GENERATED WINDS AND THUNDERSTORMS AND RESIDENTS SHOULD BE ALERT TO THIS POSSIBILITY.

THE NEXT STATEMENT IS SCHEDULED FOR 1 PM CDT...BUT MAY BE RELEASED SOONER IF NEEDED.

STAY TUNED TO NOAA WEATHER RADIO OR LOCAL NEWS SOURCES FOR THE LATEST UPDATES ON BERYL.

(ATTENTION BROADCASTERS...THIS STATEMENT IS LONG AND YOUR LISTENERS MAY MISS IMPORTANT DETAILS IF IT IS ALWAYS READ IN IT'S ENTIRETY. PLEASE READ EXCERPTS AT FREQUENT INTERVALS THROUGH THE HOUR.)

Example: Short Term Forecast (NOWcast)

FPUS71 KMOB 192130  
NOWMOB

SHORT TERM FORECAST  
NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE MOBILE AL  
430 PM CDT SAT AUG 19 1995

ALZ051>064-MSZ067-075-076-078-079-192330-

.NOW...

...HURRICANE GARY WILL MOVE ACROSS BALDWIN AND MOBILE COUNTIES BY 530 PM... SUSTAINED WINDS ABOVE 80 MPH WITH HIGHER GUSTS AND TORRENTIAL RAINFALL CAN BE EXPECTED AS THE RAIN BAND MOVES ACROSS. THE RAIN BAND SHOULD WEAKEN SLIGHTLY AS IT MOVES

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ACROSS CLARKE...WASHINGTON...AND GEORGE COUNTIES BY 6 PM. BUT PEOPLE IN THESE COUNTIES SHOULD EXPECT WIND GUSTS TO NEAR HURRICANE FORCE AND EXTREMELY HEAVY RAINFALL.

&&

SCATTERED AREAS OF MODERATE TO HEAVY RAINFALL WILL CONTINUE ACROSS SOUTHERN ALABAMA AND MISSISSIPPI THROUGH 6 PM. BANDS OF STRONG STORMS WILL MOVE NORTHWESTWARD ACROSS THE AREA. EAST WINDS OF 30-40 MPH AND HEAVY RAIN WILL PERSIST WITH STRONGER WINDS AND HEAVIER RAINFALL NEAR THE RAIN BANDS. TEMPERATURES ACROSS THE REGION WILL REMAIN IN THE 70S.

Example: Inland Hurricane Wind Warning

WWUS45 KHGX 101030  
NPWHOU

URGENT - WEATHER MESSAGE  
NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE HOUSTON-GALVESTON TX  
600 AM CDT FRI SEP 10 1995

...AN INLAND HURRICANE WIND WARNING IN EFFECT FOR SOUTHEAST TEXAS...

HURRICANE FRED...LOCATED 60 MILES SOUTHEAST OF GALVESTON TX AT 6 AM CDT...IS MOVING TO THE NORTH NORTHWEST AT 10 MPH AND IS EXPECTED TO MAKE LANDFALL AROUND NOON CDT ON THE UPPER TEXAS COAST. FRED IS THEN FORECAST TO CONTINUE ON A NORTH NORTHWEST COURSE MOVING ACROSS HOUSTON AND REACHING THE SAN JACINTO NATIONAL FOREST BY LATE AFTERNOON. SUSTAINED WINDS OF 100 MPH WITH GUSTS TO 120 MPH SHOULD BEGIN SWEEPING ACROSS THE UPPER TEXAS COAST BY LATE MORNING.

TXZ177>179-197>199-210>212-102200-  
WALKER-SAN JACINTO-POLK-WASHINGTON-GRIMES-MONTGOMERY-  
COLORADO-AUSTIN-WALLER-

...INLAND HURRICANE WIND WARNING...

WINDS ARE EXPECTED TO RAPIDLY INCREASE TO 50 TO 60 MPH BY 12 NOON AND 80 MPH WITH GUSTS TO 100 MPH BY MID AFTERNOON. 75 MPH WINDS WITH HIGHER GUSTS ARE LIKELY AS FAR INLAND AS HUNTSVILLE...NAVASOTA...AND LAKE LIVINGSTON BY LATE AFTERNOON.



BE PREPARED FOR NUMEROUS DOWNED TREES AND WIRES. DO NOT CROSS DOWNED WIRES...WHICH MAY STILL BE LIVE.

\$\$

TXZ226-227-235-213-200-102200-  
WHARTON-FORT BEND-JACKSON-HARRIS-LIBERTY-

...INLAND HURRICANE WIND WARNING...  
WINDS FROM WHARTON TO HOUSTON AND LIBERTY ARE EXPECTED TO INCREASE TO 50 TO 60 MPH THIS MORNING AND 90 MPH WITH GUSTS TO NEAR 110 MPH BY MIDDAY...DECREASING TO 50 TO 60 MPH LATE THIS AFTERNOON.

FLYING DEBRIS WILL POSE A MAJOR THREAT TO ALL STRUCTURES IN THE WARNED AREA...ESPECIALLY GLASS FROM HIGH-RISE BUILDINGS IN DOWNTOWN HOUSTON. PEOPLE LIVING IN MOBILE HOMES AND THOSE CONCERNED ABOUT THE ABILITY OF THEIR HOMES TO WITHSTAND HURRICANE WINDS SHOULD MOVE TO A STRONG BUILDING OR SHELTER IMMEDIATELY. BE PREPARED FOR NUMEROUS DOWNED TREES AND WIRES. TAKE SHELTER IN SMALL INTERIOR ROOMS OR REINFORCED STRUCTURES.  
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Example: (Warning information in Public/Marine Forecasts) State Forecast

FPUS61 KRDU 182000  
SFPNC  
NCZALL-190800-

STATE FORECAST FOR NORTH CAROLINA  
NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE RALEIGH/DURHAM NC  
410 PM EDT SUN AUG 18 1991

...A HURRICANE WARNING IS IN EFFECT FOR COAST AND SOUNDS...  
...A TORNADO WATCH IS IN EFFECT UNTIL MIDNIGHT FOR COASTAL AREAS INCLUDING ADJACENT COASTAL WATERS AND SOUNDS...

.TONIGHT...WINDS INCREASING TO HURRICANE FORCE OVER COASTAL AREAS BY MIDNIGHT AS HURRICANE BOB SKIRTS THE OUTER BANKS. DANGEROUS STORM SURGE CAUSING SERIOUS BEACH EROSION AND COASTAL FLOODING...ESPECIALLY ON THE OUTER BANKS AROUND MIDNIGHT AT THE TIME OF HIGHEST TIDE. TORRENTIAL RAINS AND A FEW

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TORNADOES POSSIBLE NEAR THE COAST UNTIL MIDNIGHT. CONDITIONS IMPROVING TOWARD DAYBREAK. REMAINDER OF THE STATE...CLOUDY AND WINDY WITH SCATTERED THUNDERSTORMS EAST AND SHOWERS WEST. LOWS IN THE MID 70S.

.MONDAY...MOSTLY CLOUDY WITH DIMINISHING WINDS. SCATTERED SHOWERS AND THUNDERSTORMS EAST. HIGHS IN THE 80S.

...REST OF TEXT NOT SHOWN....

Example: Post-Tropical Cyclone Report

ACUS71 KNEW 032226  
PSHNEW

POST-TROPICAL CYCLONE REPORT  
NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE NEW ORLEANS LA  
500 PM CDT MON SEP 3 1992

A. HIGHEST WINDS...

NEW ORLEANS INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT...  
1 - MINUTE 39 KNOTS FROM 150 DEGREES 0950 UTC AUG 26 1992  
PEAK GUST 72 KNOTS FROM 020 DEGREES AT 0728 UTC AUG 26 1992  
P92 AMOS LOCATED AT SALT POINT, ST. MARY PARISH 19.5N 91.3W  
...ETC

B. LOWEST PRESSURE...

LOWEST PRESSURE NEW ORLEANS INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT - 960.1  
MB AT  
0805 UTC AUG 26 1992  
...ETC

C. RAINFALL...

NEW ORLEANS INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT  
STORM TOTAL 5.70 IN. AUG 25-26 1992  
1 HOUR TOTAL 0.89 IN. 0800-0900 UTC 26 AUG 1992  
...ETC

D. STORM TIDES...

MARINA 4.28 2100 UTC AUG 26 1992  
N END OF CAUSEWAY 4.94 1100 UTC AUG 26 1992

...ETC

E. BEACH EROSION...

LEVEL OF EROSION PRESENTLY UNKNOWN  
...ETC

F. FLOODING...

STORM TIDE FLOODING TO THE ENTIRE LOUISIANA COAST FROM LAKE  
BORGNE WEST TO VERMILION BAY...ETC

G. TORNADOES...

F3 TORNADO FROM LA PLACE TO RESERVE IN ST JOHN THE BAPTIST  
PARISH...ETC

H. STORM EFFECTS...

TORNADO		2 DEAD	32 INJURED
HURRICANE	4 DEAD	UNKNOWN	2 MISSING

AN ESTIMATED ONE AND ONE QUARTER MILLION PEOPLE EVACUATED  
ACROSS SOUTHEAST AND SOUTH CENTRAL LOUISIANA...ETC

Appendix BTROPICAL CYCLONE ASSESSMENT AND WARNING PRODUCT IDENTIFIERS

<u>AREA</u>	<u>WMO</u>	<u>AWIPS</u>
Caribbean	CA	#
North Atlantic and Caribbean	NT	AT
East Pacific	PZ	EP
Central Pacific	PA	CP
West Pacific	PW	WP
North Pacific	PN	#
West North Pacific	PQ	#
South Pacific	PS	#
Indian Ocean	IO	#
South Indian Ocean	XS	#

<u>Issuing Office</u>	<u>WMO CCCC</u>
WFO HNL/CPHC - Honolulu	PHFO
WFO Guam	PGUM
JTWC - Pearl Harbor	PGTW
NHC - Miami	KNHC
NAVPACMETOCCEN - Naval Pacific Metr. And Oceanography Center - Pearl Harbor	PHNC
Offutt AFB	KGWC

<u>PRODUCT TITLES</u>	<u>WMO HEADER</u>	<u>PRODUCT IDENTIFIER (NNNXXX)</u>	<u>NWWS BACKUP HEADERS</u>
<u>Tropical Weather Outlook</u>			
Atlantic Basin	ABNT20 KNHC	TWOAT	NFDTWOAT
Eastern Pacific	ABPZ20 KNHC	TWOEP	NFDTWOEP
Central Pacific	ACPN50 PHFO	TWOCP	MIATWOC
San Juan - Spanish	ACCA62 TJSJ	TWOSPN	MIATWOSPN
<u>Tropical Weather Discussion</u>			
Atlantic Basin	AXNT20 KNHC	TWDAT	NFDTWDAT
Eastern Pacific	AXPZ20 KNHC	TWDEP	NFDTWDEP
Western North and South Pacific	ACPW40 PHFO	TWDPW	MIATWDPW
Central North and South Pacific	ACPA40 PHFO	TWDPA	MIATWDPA

<b><u>PRODUCT TITLES</u></b>	<b><u>WMO HEADER</u></b>	<b><u>PRODUCT IDENTIFIER (NNNXXX)</u></b>	<b><u>NWWS BACKUP HEADERS</u></b>
<b><u>Tropical/Subtropical Cyclone Public Advisory</u></b>			
Atlantic Basin	WTNT31-35 KNHC	TCPAT1-5	NFDTCPAT1-5
San Juan - Spanish	WTCA41-45 TJSJ	TCPSP1-5	
Eastern Pacific	WTPZ31-35 KNHC	TCPEP1-5	NFDTCPEP1-5
Central Pacific	WTPA31-35 PHFO	TCPCP1-5	MIATCPCP1-5
Western Pacific	WTPQ31-35 PGUM	TCPPQ1-5	N/A
<b><u>Public Advisory</u></b> (formally Storm Summary)			
Conterminous US - HPC issued	WTNT31-35 KWNH	TCPAT1-5	
<b><u>Tropical Cyclone Strike Probabilities</u></b>			
Atlantic Basin Only	WTNT71-75 KNHC	SPFAT1-5	NFDSPFAT1-5
<b><u>Tropical/Subtropical Cyclone Forecast/Advisory</u></b>			
Atlantic Basin	WTNT21-25 KNHC	TCMAT1-5	NFDTCMAT1-5
Eastern Pacific	WTPZ21-25 KNHC	TCMEP1-5	NFDTCMEP1-5
Central Pacific	WTPA21-25 PHFO	TCMCP1-5	MIATCMCP1-5
<b><u>Tropical Cyclone Discussion</u></b>			
Atlantic Basin	WTNT41-45 KNHC	TCDAT1-5	NFDTCDAT1-5
Eastern Pacific	WTPZ41-45 KNHC	TCDEP1-5	NFDTCDEP1-5
Central Pacific	WTPA41-45 PHFO	TCDCP1-5	MIATCDCP1-5
<b><u>Prognostic Reasoning of Warnings for NW Pacific</u></b>	WDPN31-36 PGTW	N/A	N/A
<b><u>Tropical Cyclone Position Estimate</u></b>			
Atlantic Basin	WTNT51 KNHC	TCEAT	NFDTCBAT
Eastern Pacific	WTPZ51 KNHC	TCEEP	NFDTCCEP
Central Pacific	WTPA50 PHFO	TCECP	MIATCECP
Western North Pacific	WTPQ51-55 PGUM	TCEPQ1-5	N/A
<b><u>Tropical Cyclone Position and Intensity from Satellite Data</u></b>			
NW Pacific	TPPN10 PGTW	N/A	N/A
SW Pacific	TPPS10 PGTW	N/A	N/A
S central Pacific 120W-160E	TXPS40 PHFO	TCSSP	N/A
N central Pacific 140W-180	TXPN40 PHFO	TCSCP	N/A

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<b><u>PRODUCT TITLES</u></b>	<b><u>WMO HEADER</u></b>	<b><u>PRODUCT IDENTIFIER (NNNXXX)</u></b>	<b><u>NWWS BACKUP HEADERS</u></b>
N Indian Ocean	TPIO10 PGTW	N/A	N/A
S Indian Ocean	TPXS10 PGTW	N/A	N/A
NW Pacific	TPPN10 KGWC		
SW Pacific	TPPS10 KGWC		
NE Pacific	TPPZ1 KGWC		
North Indian Ocean	TPIO10 KGWC		
South Indian Ocean	TPXS10 KGWC		
Atlantic	TPNT KGWC		
<b><u>Tropical Cyclone Formation Alert Message</u></b>			
Issued by JTWC			
Northwest Pacific	WTPN21-25 PGTW	N/A	N/A
Southwest Pacific	WTPS21-25 PGTW	N/A	N/A
North Indian Ocean	WTIO21-25 PGTW	N/A	N/A
South Indian Ocean	WTXS21-25 PGTW	N/A	N/A
Issued by NAVPACMETOCCEN			
Southeast Pacific	WTPS21-25 PHNC	N/A	N/A
<b><u>Tropical Cyclone Update</u></b>			
Atlantic Basin	WTNT61 KNHC	TCUAT	NFDTCUAT
Eastern Pacific	WTPZ61 KNHC	TCUEP	NFDTCUEP
Central Pacific	WTPA60 PHFO	TCUCP	MIATCUCP
<b><u>Tropical Cyclone Warnings</u></b>			
Northwest Pacific	WTPN31-35 PGTW	TCPWP1-5	N/A
Southwest Pacific	WTPS31-35 PGTW	N/A	N/A
North Indian Ocean	WTIO31-35 PGTW	N/A	N/A
South Indian Ocean	WTXS31-35 PGTW	N/A	N/A
<b><u>Special Tropical Disturbance Statement</u></b>			
Atlantic Basin	WONT41 KNHC	DSAAT	NFDDSAAT
Eastern Pacific	WOPZ41 KNHC	DSAEP	NFDDSAEP
Central Pacific	ACPA80 PHFO	DSACP	MIADSACP
Western Pacific	ABPW10 PGTW	N/A	N/A
Indian Ocean	ABIO10 PGTW	N/A	N/A
<b><u>Tropical Weather Summary</u></b>			
Atlantic Basin	ABNT30 KNHC	TWSAT	NFDTWSAT
Eastern Pacific	ABPZ30 KNHC	TWSEP	NFDTWSEP
Central Pacific	ACPN60 PHFO	TWSCP	MIATWSCP

<b><u>PRODUCT TITLES</u></b> <b><u>HEADERS</u></b>	<b><u>WMO HEADER</u></b>	<b><u>PRODUCT IDENTIFIER</u></b> <b><u>(NNNXXX)</u></b>	<b><u>NWWS BACKUP</u></b>
<b><u>Satellite Interpretation Message</u></b>			
Hawaiian Islands	ATHW40 PHFO	IMHI	N/A
<b><u>Satellite-Derived Rainfall</u></b>			
Eastern Caribbean	TCCA21 KNHC	STDECA	N/A
Central Caribbean	TCCA22 KNHC	STDCCA	N/A
Western Caribbean	TCCA23 KNHC	STDWCA	N/A
<b><u>Aircraft Reconnaissance Messages Reports-Atlantic Basin</u></b>			
Routine Report	URNT10 KNHC	REPNT0	N/A
Tropical Cyclone Report	URNT11 KNHC	REPNT1	N/A
Vortex Data Message	URNT12 KNHC	REPNT2	N/A
Dropsonde Report	UZNT13 KNHC	REPNT3	N/A
Dropsonde Report	UZNT13 KWBC	REPNT3	N/A
Supplemental Vortex data Message	URNT14 KNHC	REPNT4	N/A
Airbourne Expendable Bathythermograph	SOVX81 KNHC	OCDXBT	
<b><u>Aircraft Reconnaissance Messages-Pacific Basin</u></b>			
Routine Report	URPN10 KNHC	REPPN0	N/A
Tropical Cyclone Report	URPN11 KNHC	REPPN1	N/A
Vortex Data Message	URPN12 KNHC	REPPN2	N/A
Dropsonde Report	UZPN13 KNHC	REPPN3	N/A
Dropsonde Report	UZPN13 KWBC	REPPN3	N/A
Supplemental Vortex data Message	URPN14 KNHC	REPPN4	N/A
<b><u>Summer/Winter Reconnaissance Schedule [Atlantic/Pacific]</u></b>	NOUS42 KNHC	REPRPD	N/A
<b><u>Hurricane Local Statement</u></b>			
Atlantic	WTUS(81-84) KCCC	HLSNNN	N/A
San Juan	WWCA31 TJSJ	HLSSJU	
Central Pacific	WTHW80 PHFO	HLSHFO	N/A
(All Hawaiian Islands)			
Western Pacific			
(Guam)	WTPQ81-85 PGUM	HLSPQ1-5	N/A
(Pohnei)	WTKA80 PTPP	HLSTTP	

<b><u>PRODUCT TITLES</u></b> <b><u>HEADERS</u></b>	<b><u>WMO HEADER</u></b>	<b><u>PRODUCT IDENTIFIER</u></b> <b><u>(NNNXXX)</u></b>	<b><u>NWWS BACKUP</u></b>
(Chuuk)	WTKA80 PTKK	HLSTKK	
(Koror)	WTKA80 PTKR	HLSTKR	
(Yap)	WTKA80 PTYA	HLSTYA	
(Majuro)	WTKA80 PKMR	HLSKMR	
South Pacific (Pago Pago, American Samoa)	WTZS81-85 NSTU	HLSP(1-5)	
<b><u>Tropical Cyclone Objective Guidance Products</u></b>			
Atlantic Basin	WHXX01 KMIA	CHGHUR	N/A
Pacific Basin	WHXX01 KWBC	CHGE77	N/A
Atlantic Basin	WHXX04 KWBC	CHGQLM	N/A
<b><u>Aviation Tropical Cyclone Advisory Message</u></b>			
Atlantic Basin	FKNT21-25 KNHC		
East Pacific	FKPZ21-25 KNHC		
Central Pacific	FKPA21-25 PHFO		
<b><u>Tropical Cyclone Summary - Fixes</u></b>			
South Central Pacific 120W - 160E	TXPS40	PHFO	TCSSP
North Central Pacific 140W - 180	TXPN40	PHFO	TCSCP

N/A indicates currently none assigned.